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OOL GEOGRAPHY

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1833.

BOSTON RECORDER.

RELIGIOUS.

Christian Researches.

For the Boston Recorder. AFGHANISTAN AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

AFGHANISTAN AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

[From the Society of Inquity, Andewer.]

However diversified are the general circumstances of mankind, there is one particular in which all of every age and nation are alike. They are undying and sinful beings, in respect to their higher existence. The same heaven of unoncieved blessedness, and the same hell of unnitigated sorrow lie before them. For them, Jesus Christ gave himself a ransom, It is the consideration that any given portion of the earth is the dwelling place of such beings, which awakens the highest interest in the Christian. And it is this fact chiefly which gives importance to the portion of the world which is the subject of the present essay.

Afghanistan is generally considered as a part of crain, and is distinguished by Geographers by a appellation of Eastern Persia; but in its civil and political character it is deserving of a separate

and more prominent description.

Its boundaries cannot be definitely assigned, but the king of Afghanistan may be said to hold a doubtful and precarious sway over the countries extending from the west of Herat, in East Long. 62 degrees, to the Eastern boundary of Cashmere, in Long. 77 degrees, and from the mouth of the Indus, in North Lat. 24 degrees, to the upper part of the Oxus in Lat. 37 degrees. The area of this country is about 640,000 square miles, which gives an extent of territory equal to about one third of the United States.

The general aspect of this country is mountainous. The principal hills are covered with snow most of the year—while they are interspersed with fertile vallies. The climate includes almost every possible variety of temperature. The population of Afghanistan is estimated at 14 millions, including the following classes of people: Afghans, Beloochees, Tartars, Persians, Indians of different races, and miscellaneous tribes.

races, and miscellaneous tribes.

The character and manners of such a people are The character and manners of such a people are, as may well be supposed, exceedingly various; and it would be a very difficult task to reduce to specific particulars the general habits of so many tribes differing in origin and municipal regulations, and yst collected under one general government.

In some of the villages you meet with people in white turbans; some in white, or dark blue frocks; others in secondary leaders. Persians, and Afgham. others in sheep skin cloaks; Persians, and Afghans,

others in sheep skin cloaks; Persians, and Afghans, in brown woollen tunies, flowing mantles, and caps of black sheepskin, or colored silk; Kyberres, with the straw sandals, and the wild dress and air of their mountains; Hindoos, uniting the peculiar features and manners of their own nation, to the long beard and dress of their own nation, to the long beard and dress of their own nation, to the long beard and dress of the country; and Hazausahs, not more remarkable for their conical caps of skins, with the wool appearing like a fringe around the edge, and for their broad faces and little eyes, than for their want of the beard which is the ornament of every other face in the village. Occasionally you meet a woman with a long white veil reaching down to her feet. Then a beggar salutes you, admonishing you that life is short, and the benefit of charity immortal.

salutes you, admonishing you that life is short, and the benefit of charity immortal.

The origin of the name of Afghan is uncertain. It is only through the Persian that it is known to the people themselves. Their own name for their nation is Pooshtoon. An opinion has prevailed to some extent, sanctioned by the authority of Sir William Jones, which derives the origin of this nation from the Jews. The Afghans have a history written by themselves, in which they trace their pedigree to Saul. According to this history, Melic Talut, or king Saul, had two sons, Berkin, and Irmia. The son of Berkin was called Afghan, and the son of Irmia, Uzbec. Afghan was much distinguished for coporeal strength, by which he struck terror into demons and genil. He was accustomed to make frequent excursions into the mountains, where his children after his death established themselves, lived in a state of independence, built forts,

selves, lived in a state of independence, built forts, and exterminated the infidels.

This history has much of the costume of fiction, This history has much of the costume of fiction, yet, upon the supposition of its truth, we can account for some striking peculiarities of this extraordinary people; and among others the cast of features, so much resembling the Jewish, which is invariably noticed by travellers. The language of the Afghans is Pooshtoo. The missionaries of Serampore, Carey and Marshman, say that this language (into which they have translated the N. Testament) contains a greater number of Hebrew guage (into which they have translated the N. Testament) contains a greater number of Hebrew words than is to be found in any language in India, and that the Pooshtoo and Beloochee languages appear to form a connecting link between those of Sanscrit and those of Hebrew origin. They say, moreover, that a learned Afghan assured them that his nation were Beni Israel, but not Yuhodi—sons of Israel, but not Yuhodi—sons of Israel, but not Jews. Mr. Chamberlain is also of the opinion that the Afghan see of the received

Al intolerance of the three califs; and, not content with uttering the most severe reproaches against their memory, they frequently pour abuse and shame upon every branch of their families, male and female, descending even lower than the seventh generation. The Soonites, though exceedingly grieved at these efforts to making the characters of men whom they have been accustomed to regard with holy reverence and pious fear, do not resent this spirit of persecution. The Hinden in Alghanistan enjoy the free exercise of their day, and therefore has not caused the influences of the Holy Spirit to descend upon our churchesso frequently, or so abundantly, as he would, if they had done their duty in extending the knowledge of the gospel; and that when they shall come forward as one man and labor with all their power for the salvation of a dying world, his displeasure will cease, and he will revive his work as at the time when hundreds were convictation. The Soonites sufer very much from the prejudice and intolerance of the Sheeites. In Persia they do not permit a Sooni to eat at their board, and, in common language, without any provocation, they call him infidel. They imprecate the wrath of God five times a day upon the souls and ashes of the three califs; and, not content with uttering the most seanother sect called Mullah Yookee, who renounce all subjection to prophecy and revelation, and are exceedingly dissolute in their lives. Many of the Afghans have the reputation of being very devout, and of being habitually occupied with pious reflections. The confidence which we can repose in these professions of sanctity may be illustrated by the following fact. Raja Soorut Sing is an oppressive prince—he is suspected to have poisoned his brother, whom he succeeded in the government, and it is certain that he murdered an agent sent from the Vizier of Hindoostan to the King of Caubul. Yet, as he is very strict in his devotions, and particular in the diet prescribed by his religion, his subjects consider him a saint. (To be continued.)

Miscellany.

For the Boston Recorder.

PHILLIPIANS 1, 28. And in nothing terrified by your adversaries, which is to them an evident token of perdition, but to you of salvation, and that of God.

What is an evident token of perdition?

Rosenmuller (in loco) says: "Being not at all terrified by the threats of your enemies, which constancy being evidence of God's protection over you, will be to them an indication of destruction."

be to them an indication of destruction."

Jaspis: "Because when they see you, though
oppressed by calamities, nevertheless powerfully
sustained and strengthened by God, they may thence
conclude, that punishment is about to overtake
them who persecute those who are so constant and

Scott: "In no wise intimidated by your enemies, Scott: "In no wise intimidated by your enemies, whose rage against such persons proved them enemies of holiness and in the way to perdition, while your patience and holiness show you partakers of

Doddridge has the same idea.

In the phrase "in nothing terrified by your enemies," there are contained two ideas, viz. the constancy and courage of Christians, and the rage and malice of the ungodly. Which of these is represented as a token of perdition to the wicked? Jaspis

and of course would be the course and malice of the enemies.

Doddridge and Scott maintain that the rage and malice of the enemies of Christians was the token of their perdition, and showed they were utterly opposed in moral character to those they hated, but whom God loved, and these adversaries were of course fit objects of his vengeance.

Which of these is the correct interpretation? They both equally agree with the context and equally correspond to the whole scope of the discussion.

PSALM 18, 26. With the froward thou will show thyself froward.

The Hebrew word translated froward, is akash, perverse, one who turns here and there, hue illue se flectens—opposed to integrity and steadfast uprightness.

The word translated " will show thyself froward" The word translated "will show thyself froward" is thethpathaul. It literally signifies to twist, to wrestle, to strive together as wrestlers do. Also to change position, (contorqueri, intorqueri,) as wrestlers do to accommodate themselves to each other's movements. It may be paraphrased thus: "Thou wilt contend with the wicked as a wrestler, following them in all their windings, seeking them out in all their purversities, accommodating thy plans to all their turnings and deceptions so that they shall not escape.

not escape.

This kind of phraseology occurs in several places in the Scriptures. Prov. 3, 34. "Surely he scorneth the scorners." James 9, 13. "For he shall have judgment without mercy, that hath showed no mercy." These passages do not teach that God is ever scornful, as we commonly understand that word or perverse or unprecide. But stand that word, or perverse or unmerciful. But this is a concise and energetic manner of describing the perfection of God's government—the certainty that sinners cannot escape detection and punish-

LETTERS TO CHRISTIANS,-No. 5. THE MEANS OF EXCITING CHRISTIANS TO THE PER

FORMANCE OF THIS DUTY. 1. They must be made acquainted with the wants of

1. They must be made acquainted with the wants of the heathen.

They must be made to see the present misery and the future ruin of their fellow men who are ignorant of the gospel. They must be told of the degradation of the female sex, and the despotism and cruelty, which heathenism always leads in its train. They must hear of the impurity, falsehood, and vice of every form and degree, which are almost universally prevalent in pagan countries. They must be pointed to the altars smoking with the blood of human victims; to the funeral pile, whose flames conman victims; to the funeral pile, whose flames con-sume the living as well as the dend; to the fields whitened with the blood of the self-immolated vicwhitened with the blood of the self-immolated vic-tims of idolatry; and to the morher casting her ten-der infant to the beasts of the forest, or the monsters of the deep, or trampling with her feet the earth that covers the still palpitating bosom of her child. To these, and ten thousand nameless crimes and miscries of our fellow men in heathen lands, their atter tion must be called, and they must be made to look tion must be called, and they must be made to look upon them till they believe and feel, in some degree, the weight of woe that rests upon the pagan world. They must also be led to look beyond the grave, and learn what is the destiny of those, who die in wickedness, and in ignorance of the only Saviour of sinners, in the future and eternal world.

2. When they have seen the wants of the heathen—the death and elemin of their interest the seed to be

2. When they have seen the wants of the heathen—
the depth and elernity of their misery, they need to be
convinced that the gospel is the sure and only remedy.
They should be reminded of the state of our own
ancestors, when the blood of human victims flowed
upon the altars of their idol gods; and taught from
the history of the past, that we owe all our superiority to the degraded nations of Asia and Africa, to
the gospel; and convinced that this, and this only,
can raise the lowest of our race to an equality with
ourselves in knowledge, character, and happiness,
and make them heirs with us of eternal glory.

3. They need to be persuaded that the work can be
done soon.

his work as at the time when hundreds were convicted by a sermon, and thousands converted in a day.

5. They should be made to understand the meaning and obligation of the commands of God.

The precepts, "Be not conformed to this world;" "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus;" "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature;" and others of a similar import, need to be rightly explained, and the duties enjoined by them made so evident that Christians cannot avoid seeing what they are. The guilt of disobedience to them needs to be exhibited clearly and in its proper colors; and obedience urged by all the motives that can be drawn from the scenes of Gethsemane and Golgoths—by all the obligations of gratients.

tives that can be drawn from the scenes of Gethsemane and Golgotha—by all the obligations of gratitude, and all the tenderness of love.

Let these five things be done—let the present miscries of the heathen be set forth in their proper colors, and their future ruin be clearly proved; let it be shown that the gospel is the sure and only remedy; that Christians are able to give that gospel to all now ignorant of it, in thirty years at the farthest; that their own interest and the commands of God require them to do it—and let these truths be carried home to the bosom of every Christian, and urged by all the motives that can be drawn from the wants of the perishing, the authority of God and the love of Christ, and he will not, he cannot, resist them. There is a power in them, when properly exhibited which no Christian can withstand—a power to subdue, and put an end to the selfishness, which the

and Rosenmuller say, the courage and fortitude of Christians is this token. For the fact that they were able to manifest so much patience and constancy under their severe persecutions, was an evidence that God strengthened and supported them, and of course would be their avenger against their enemies.

Doldridge and Scott maintain that the rage and malice of the enemies of Christians was the token of their perhition, and showed they were utterly approach in moral character to those they have.

A Missionary.

VALUE OF AN HOUR.

Not long since a young man, in the vigor of health, with the fairest prospects of a long and prosperous life, was thrown from a vehicle, and conveyed to the nearest house in a state that excited instant and universal alarm for his safety. A physician was called. The first question of the wounded youth was "Sir, must I die?—Deceive me not in this thing," His firm tone and penetrating look demanded an honeat reply. He washold that he could not live one hour. He waked up as it were at once to a full sense of the dreadful reality, "Must I then go into eternity in one hour? God knows that I have made no preparation for this event. I knew that impenitent youth were sometimes cut off thus suddenly; but it never entered my mind that I was to be one of the number. And now what shall I do to be saved?" He was told that he must repent and believe on the Lord Jesus Christ. "But how shall I repent and believe?—Here is no time to explain the manner. Death will not wait for an explanation. The work must be done. The whole business of an immortal being in this probationary life is now crowded into one short hour and that is an hour of mental agony and distraction." Friends were weeping crowded into one short hour and that is an hour of mental agony and distraction." Friends were weeping around, and running to and fro, in the frenzy of grief. The poor sufferer, with a bosom heaving with emotion and an eye gleaming with desperation continued the cry of "What shall I do to be saved?" till in less than an hour his voice was hushed in the stillness of death.

[Wilcox's Sermons.

NOTICES OF ROBERT HALL.

[From Dr. Gregory's Memoir.]

Early in the year 1799, a severe fever, which brought him, in his own apprehension, and that of his friends, to the brink of the grave, gave him an opportunity of experiencing the support yielded by the doctrines of the cross 'in the near view of death and judgment.' He 'never before felt his mind so cally and happy'. The impression was not only and judgment.' He 'never before felt his mind so calm and happy.' The impression was not only salutary, but abiding; and it again prompted him to the investigation of one or two points, with regard to which he had long felt himself floating in uncertainty. Although he had for some years steadily and earnestly enforced the necessity of Divine influence in the transformation of character, and in perseverance in a course of consistent, boly, shedience. severance in a course of consistent, hely, obey yet he spoke of it as 'the influence of God yet he spoke of it as 'the influence of God, and never in express terms, as 'the influence of the Holy Spirit.' The reason was, that though he fully believed the necessity of spiritual agency in commencing and continuing the spiritual life, he doubted the doctrine of the distinct personality of the Holy Spirit. But about this time he was struck with the fact that, whenever in private prayer he was in the most deeply devotional frame, 'most overwhelmed with the sense that he was nothing, and God was all in all,' he always felt himself inclined to a lopt a Trinitarian doxology. This circumstance, occurring frequently, and more frequently meditated upon in a tone of honest and anxious inquiry, issued at length in a persuasion that the Holy Spirit is really and truly God, and not an emanation. It was not, however, until 1800, that he publicly included the personality of the Holy Spirit, in his statements of the doctrine of spiritual influence. But about this time he was struck with the fact that,

of spiritual influence.

His prayers were remarkable for their simplicity and their devotional feeling. No person could listen to them without being persuaded, that he who uttered them was really engaged in prayer, was holding communion with his God and Father in Christ Jesus. His tones and his countenance throughout these exercises were those of one most deeply imbued with a sense of his unworthiness, and throwing himself at the feet of the Great Eternal, conscious that he could present no claim for a single blessing, but the blood of atonement, yet animated by the cheering hope that the voice of that blood would ourseives in knowledge, character, and happiness, and make them heirs with us of eternal glory.

3. They need to be persuaded that the work can be done soon.

"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick;" and perhaps nothing has tended more powerfully to check the exertions of Christians, and thus retard the progress of the gospel, than despair of seeing the work accomplished. This despair needs to be done away by showing them, that, with the blessing of God, the gospel can be made known to every creature—not at some indefinitely distant period, so remote that their efforts can have little or no connexion with it—but so soon that they themselves may live to see that grand commenced the sound of the surface of the sound of the soun by a vivid recollection of what in his own state, in that of the congregation, of the town and vicinity, needed most ardently to be laid before the Father of Mercies. Thus they were remarkably comprehensive, and furnished a far greater variety on the successive occasions of public worship, than those of any other minister whom I have ever known. The portions which were devoted to intercession, operated most happily in drawing the affections of his people towards himselt; since they shewed how completely his Christian aymathy had prepared him to make

and that the Posshtoo and Beloochee languages appear to form a connecting link between those of Sanscrist and those of Hebrew origin. They say, moreover, that a learned Afghan assured them that his nation were Beni Israel, but not Yubodi—sons of Israel, but not Yubodi—sons of Israel, but not Jews. Mr. Chamberlain is also of the opinion that the Afghans are of the race of Abraham.

The religion of the Afghans is Islamism of the Soonite system—the two prominent sects of Mahomedans being the Sheeite and the Soonite. The late is distinguished by the acknowledgement of the three first califis as the successors. of Mohammed. The Soonites suffer very much from the prejudice and intolerance of the Sheeites. In Persia they do not expect to see their more than pily in drawing the affections of his people towards himself; since they shewed how completely more done that the work of wangelizing the world, till they come to believe that it can be done soon.

4. They need to be consinced that God will fulfily in the promises.

The fear of loss or injury to themselves or their country, which is so apt to check the promptings of three first califis as the successors. of Mohammed. The Soonites suffer very much from the prejudice and intolerance of the Sheeites. In Persia they do not permit a Sooni to eat at their board, and, in common language, without any provocation, they call him infidel. They imprecate the wrath of God five times a day upon the souls and ashes of the three califs; and, not content with uttering the most server content with uttering the most server and the content with uttering the most server and the content with uttering the most server and the content with uttering the most server and consummation of their babors. Men the three firsts of benevor the content with uttering the most server and the provided and they will not attempt in real earnest the work of warming him to make they do not expect to see their object accomplished; with much zeal, if they do not expect to see their object accomplished; and the I often preach it, and I consider the fact that "Christ died for all men" as the only basis that can support the universal offer of the Gospel.'—' But you admit the doctrine of election, which necessarily implies limitation. Do you not think that election and particular redemption are inseparably connected?"—I believe firmly, he rejoined, 'in election, but I do not think it involves particular redemption; I consider the sacrifice of Christ as a remedy, not only adapted but intended for all, and as placing all in a salvable state; as removing all barriers to their salvation, except such as arise from their own perversity and depravity. But God foresaw or knew that none would accept the remedy, merely of themselves, and therefore, by what may be regarded as a separate a rrangement, he resolved to glorify his mercy, by effectually applying salvation to a certain number of our race, through the agency of his Holy Spirit. I apprehend, then, that the limiting clause implied in election, refers not to the purchase but to the application of redumption.

cation of redemption.'

In the course of our conversation respecting the extent of Christ's death, Mr. Hall expaniated at considerable length on the number and variety of the Scripture expressions, in which it seems to be either explicitly asserted or necessarily implied, that it was intended not for the elect exclusively, but for mankind generally, such as 'the world,' all,' all wen,' every man,' &c. He made some striking remarks on the danger of twisting such expressions from their 'every man,' &c. He made some striking remarks on the danger of twisting such expressions from their natural and obvious import, and on the absurdity of the interpretations put on them by some of the advocates of particular redemption. He mentioned, especially, the absurdity of explaining 'the world' John iii. 16, to signify the elect world, as the text would then teach that some of the elect may not believe. He noticed farther, that the doctrine of general valuation, we not only asserted expressly in lieve. He noticed farther, that the doctrine of general redemption was not only asserted expressly in many texts, but presupposed in others, such as 'Destroy not with thy meat,' &c. and 'Denying the Lord (hat bought them;' and that it was incorporated with other parts of the Christian system, particularly in the contraction of the con ularly with the universal offers and invitations of the

now ignorant of it, in thirty years at the farthest; that their own interest and the commands of God require them to do it—and let these truths be carried home to the bosom of every Christian, and urged by all the motives that can be drawn from the wants of the perishing, the authority of God and the love of Christ, and he will not, he cannot, resist them. There is a power in them, when properly exhibited which no Christian can withstand—a power to subdue, and put an end to the selfishness, which the pride of his heart, the fashions of the world, and the delusions of Satan, have produced and cherished; and make him willing to forsake all, and do all, and suffer all, as did his Master, for the sake of saving souls.

They had their appropriate effect upon the fishermen of Gallilee, and the great apostle of the gentiles. They are the same now, as then; and they have the same materials, in kind, to operate upon, which they had then. They can, therefore, be made to have the same effect upon Christians of this age, which they had upon those of the primitive ages, and cause them to labor with a similar zeal for the spread of the gospel.

The only reason why they have not had that effect With regard to the question of 'Terms of Com

head; I can only say that I have learned far more from John Howe, than from any other author I ever read. There is an astonishing magnificence in his conceptions. He had not the same preception of the beautiful, as of the sublime; and hence his ends less subdivisions. B. That was the fault of his age. H. 'In part, sir; but he has more of it then many of the writers of that period, than Barrow, for example, who was somewhat earlier. There was I

of the writers of that period, than Barrow, for example, who was somewhat earlier. There was, I think, an innate inapitude in Howe's mind for discerning minute graces and proprieties, and hence his sentences are often long and cambersome. Still he was unquestionably the greatest of the Puritan

After alverting to several of Howe's works, Mr. H. said, in reference to his 'Blessedness of the Righteous:' Perhaps Baxter's 'Saint's Rest' is fitted to make a deeper impression on the majority of readers. Baxter enforces a particular idea with attraction. of readers. Baxter enforces a particular idea with extraordinary clearness, force, and earnestness. His appeals to the conscience are irresistible. Howe, ggain, is distinguished by calmness, self-possession, majesty, and comprehensiveness; and for my own part, I decidedly prefer him to Baxter. I admire exceedingly, his 'Living Temple,' his sermon on the 'Redeemer's Tears,' &c.; but, in my opinion, the best thing he ever wrote, is his defence of the sincerity of the gospel offer. I refer to the treatise, called, the 'Recoerdiableness of God's Prescience of the Sins of Men, with his Counsels, Exhortations, and whatever other Means he used to prevent them.'
This I regard as the most profound, the most philosophical, and the most valuable of all Howe's writings.

On being asked if he had read the Life of Bishor On being asked if he had read the Life of Bishop Watson, then (in 1918) recently published, he replied that he had, and regretted it, as it had lowered his estimate of the bishop's character. Being asked why he expressed his reluctance to enlarge upon the subject; but added, 'Poor man, I pity him! He married public virtue in his early days, but seemed for ever afterwards to be quarrelling with his wife.' He did not like Dr. Gill as an author. When Mr. Christmas Evans was in Bristol, he was talking to Mr. Hall about the Welch language, which he said was very copious and expressive. 'How I wish, Mr. Hall, that Dr. Gill's works had been written in

was very copious and expressive. 'How I wish, Mr. Hall, that Dr. Gill's works had been written in Welch.' 'I wish they had, sir; I wish they had with all my heart, for then I should never have read them. They are a continent of mud, sir.'

John Wesley having been mentioned, he said, The most extraordinary thing about him was, that while he set all in motion, he was himself perfectly calm and phlegmatic: he was the quiescence of tur-

PHILANTHROPISTS, -Public speakers and writers. too often throw out the phrases "misguided philan-thropists," "humane zealots." If those who venthropists," If those who ven-ture upon sarcasms or loose accusations, should be asked to designate the evils which the order of phi-lanthropists have at any time done, they would, we believe, be much at a loss, for facts. But the good which that order have actually ac-

But the good which that order have actually ac-chieved, and the additional benefit they might have compassed for mankind, had they not been blindly or selfishly opposed, could be easily shown, though not in all the variety and extent. The ameliora-tion of the general fate, and treatment of the Indi-ans and slaves, in both Americas, the abolition of the slave trade, the suppression of bondage in our free states, the propagation of Christianity among the heathen, most of the foundations of charity and schemes for the recification of social disorders are mes for the rectification of social disorder

No great public convulsion, no real misfortune to any class of men, no retrogradation of the human mind or human happiness, can be fairly ascribed or traced to their impulse or instrumentality. [Walsh's Nat. Gaz.

For the Boston Recorder MY PROGRESS IN ERROR.

But as I have already intimated, these misgivings were occasional and transient. I believed I had en-tered on a noble career of improvement. "All per-sons, places, and circumstances," I said in a letter to a friend, " have become my teachers; and every occurrence affords me a le say that during no period of my life have I made more mere intellectual progress in a given time, that at this period. I will not undertake to say—using the language of phrenologists—how rapidly the organ of self-esteem was developing all this while. A few facts, however, will perhaps enable the reader to form a notition.

I was fond of attering paradoxes, especially religious ones; such as, We should be both wholly distreterested and wholly selfish. There is no such thing as self-denial; the whole business of life is pleasure—He that thinks most of earth, thinks most of beaven—He that thouse himself most loves ford most—Engel and thought in the self-denial.

contrary to my own; for it afforded me a very high pleasure to refute them mentally; and sometimes in notes with my pencil. I almost always fancied that I could prove my own sentiments from the very sermons and books which contained the strongest arguments against them. Hearing a sermon one day on the eternity of future punishment, I could not help thinking that I could prove the contrary dectrine from the minister's own concessions.

A gentleman sent me Fuller's "Calvinism and Sociainaism compared." I tend it with great attention.

A gentleman sent me Faller's "Calvinism and So-cinianism compared." I read it with great attention, and wrote down my objections to his views. They were namerous, but not very important, except one. I took the ground—and thought I established it be-yond the possibility of debate—that the whole work was erroneous, because the writer had begged was erroneous, because the writer had begget the questions in the outset. I never saw any thin, more clearly, as I then thought, than this. And ye I have lately been surprised, on looking over the work, to find how differently it appears from what formerly did; and have thus found another prothat "what ardently we wish, we soon believe.

formerly did; and have thus found another proof that "what ardently we wish, we soon believe." In truth, I scarcely read a book on any subject, at this period, without finding it confirmed me in my religious sentiments.

But the Scriptures more than all other books appeared to me on my side of the question. How differently, thought I, do they appear, and how much more interesting, to those who have learned to study them properly and rationally. I had acquired the art of interpreting almost every thing in such a manner that it gave support to my favorite opinions; and when I found difficulty with a passage, why then I only concluded the writer might be under a little mistake! So confident was I of the support these writings gave to what I called rational or liberal views, that I began to think of writing a commentary on them—not so long as Scott's, but far better, and more free from bigotry. A series of circumstances however, prevented it; for which I have great cause of thanktuinces!

A person wrote to me about this time in regard to the strange propensity among men to magnify Christ, and render himan object of worship. "Why," says be, "I can in almost or quite every instance adopt his language—and in the utmost sincerity too." And upon reflection, I thought I could do the same. "My meat and drink," I said to myself, are "to do the will of him that sent me and to finish his work." "I came down from heaven, not to do mise

ame. "My meat and drink," I sant to mysen, as to do the will of him that sent me and to finish his to do the will of him that sent me and to finish his "to do the will of him that sent me and to finish his work." "I came down from heaven, not to do mine own will, but the will of him that sent me.?" "I have meat to cat that ye (my poor bigotted brethren) know nothing of." "He that hath seen me, hat seen the Father." "Believest thou not that I am in the Father and the Father in me?" "He that heareth my words and believeth hath everlassing life."—But I forbear; for it seems almost blasphe-

hife."—But I for bear; for it seems almost blasphemous to relate it.

What now but the most consummate vanity could have induced me and my correspondent to think that we could thus appropriate to ourselves such declarations? What indeed but the object which we had in view, viz. to bring down the Saviour of men from that height which it is perfectly obvious to plain, unprejudiced, unsophisticated common sense

which Jesus wrought or the intractions commence-ment and termination of his earthly career, we said little. It was however understood that there was a way of getting over this difficulty; either by referring it to charlatanry, or the mistake or misapprehen-sion of the witnesses, or of the writers.

After having led the reader through a long and

After having led the reader through a long and no doubt painful maze—a forty years journey, as it were, in error—I am now approaching a highly important—and to me, interesting part of my history. And I cannot but think that those who have followed me thus far, will have patience to go through with my narrative. But as I have already intimated that I had a creed at this time, and that I could so interpret Scripture as to appear to believe with any, all or none of my fellow-men—just as suited my humor or convenience—it may be best. lieve with any, all or none of my fellow-mena-just as suited my humor or convenience—it may be best, before proceeding to relate the circumstances that led me out of the path of error, to state as briefly as possible what the leading articles of my creed were. I believed that there was a great First Cause of the Universe and of its inhabitants, and that this First Cause was good as well as great. I believed that man, whether he originaled from an oyster or not, was destined to a glorious immortality; that is, such is the destination of the species, taken as a whole; but whether we were to live again in Jupiter, Herschel, the Sun, or in some remoter part of the universe. is the destination of the species, taken as a whole; but whether we were to live again in Jupiter, Herschel, the San, or in some remoter part of the universe, to go on in the career of perfectability and immortality, or whether the only immortality to which we were destined was that of the species, collectively considered, and obtainable alone on this earth, I was not quite certain. This earth I conceived to be the great temple for the worship of Jehovah; the facts contained in the book of nature the principal revelation; and all those employments which had a tendency to promote the happiness of mankind, religious worship. Every day I regarded as the Sabbath; every hour, holy time. Those who are and drank as they ought, daily held communion with Christ, and with God. Those who wished to promote the happiness of mankind prayed without ceasing. I believed in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament so far as to believe that they contained many important facts; and whenever I found doctines, it cannot be doubted, that the \$10,000 would the promote the happiness of mankind, religiously, we were adjudged to everlasting life (and this daily and hourly; considered, and in proportion as our characters were the contrary of all this, we were sentenced to everlasting life (and this daily and hourly; considered, and in proportion as our characters were the contrary of all this, we were sentenced to everlasting life (and this daily and hourly; considered, and in proportion as our characters were the contrary of all this, we were sentenced to everlating the contrary of all this, we were sentenced to everlating the contrary of all this, we were sentenced to everlating the contrary of all this, we were sentenced to everlating the contrary of all this, we were sentenced to everlating the contrary of all this, we were sentenced to everlating the contrary of all this, we were sentenced to everlating the contrary of all this, we were sentenced to everlating the contrary of all this, we were sentenced to everlating the contrary

science being the judge on the throne with the books opened,) and in proportion as our characters were the contrary of all this, we were sentenced to everlasting or spiritual (mental) punishment.

I may also add, in this place, before proceeding further, that I thought my faith tested, in a measure about this time, by the following circumstance. An epidemic disease prevailed which was very fatal, and I was seized among the rest. The circumstances and symptoms were such as to threaten danger. But my faith was strong. Before I became much weakened by disease, I called for pen and paper and had them placed by my bedside. Then with considerable effort, I wrofe a few lines respecting the disposal of my worldly concerns; after the required for the wile spread desolations. The tears the contribution of the threaten danger and had them placed by my bedside. Then with considerable effort, I wrofe a few lines respecting the disposal of my worldly concerns; after the required for the wile spread desolations. The tears

ing the disposal of my worldly concerns; after which I made a few remarks which tended to show which I made a few remarks which tended to show that I was at peace with the world, with God and myself; after which I lay down and submitted pretty cheerfully to my fate. I will not say that there were no misgicings; for there were. But I knew that any anxiety on these subjects would diminish my chance of recovery;—and I also believed that I could not be very miserable in any future world at the worst. Besides, it was my duty to die—if die I must—like a philosopher.

Contrary to my expectations, however, I finally

must—like a philosopher.
Contrary to my expectations, however, I finally recovered. This experiment has strengthened the conviction in my own mind, that people generally contrive to die as they live; and that the manner of our exit is a miserable test of our religious character;—the public sentiment to the contrary, not-

Home Missions.

For the Boston Recorder. LETTERS FROM THE AGENT .- No. 6. Rev. Dr. Counan, Chairman of the ! Exec. Com. of Mass. Miss. Soc.

BRAINTREE, MARCH, 1833. MIDDLEBURY, is a name that will be "had in everlasting remembrance." Were there no other associations to insure it such a distinction, the names self-denial; the whole passed that hinks most of earth, thinks most of earth, the chiral most of earth the thinks most of earth, the chiral most of earth the thinks most of earth, the chiral most of earth, the chir

that he has left his broad mantle to others.

Few Literary Institutions in our country have grappled with greater difficulties than Middlebury College. The deaf ear and averted eye of Legislative power—with the patronage of that power conferred on a rival lostitution;—the weakness of individed strength in a "New State"—possessing instead of wealth only the spirit of adventurous enterprise; the apprehension of many, in the more contributed. e; the apprehension of many, in the more south-latitudes of New England, that the vicinity of prise; the apprehe eri latitudes of New England, that the Victimy of Middlebury to the Arctic regions, must forever de-press its rising hopes—and the novelty of the attempt to found a College in the midst of woods, where only wolves and panthers were conceived to grow—all conspired to crush the resolution and defeat the efforts of the few, who had determined by the the efforts of the few, who had determined by the help of God, to create a nursery for the church, and an Eden for the world, in what was then a wilderness. But—"Onward" was their watch-word whenever difficulties arose. Jihovan Jiran was displayed on their banners, as often as dangers pressed. And—the victory is theirs. The glory of Verment in the inchine was the second of the contract of the second of the contract of the second of the contract of the second o

sed. Ant—the victory is theirs. The glory of Vermont is their achievement.

A Massachusetts man who loves Amherst must love Middlebury too. They are sisters in trials—in courage, in perseverance, in object, and in success. More literally, I believe, than any other Colleges in New England, they are the offspring of the church—and the foster-parents of Missions. In this remark, I do not forget however the proximent claims of Williams to the honor of giving birth to the first forcium missionaries—not the inst claims of claims of Williams to the honor or giving furn to the first foreign missionaries—nor the just claims of nearly every College in New England to the bonor of cherishing the missionary spirit; and giving a por-tion of their sons to the service of God among the heathen. "Many daughters have done virtuous-

But all this is a digression. And though I should love to dwell longer on the value of an institution whose origin is so recent, whose means have been so limited, whose trials have been so severe—whose scientific cabinets are so well furnished-whose officers are so able—whose students are so orderly, pious, and increasing in numbers—and whose interests are so dear to the intelligent population of the state at large—I may not do it. Let me turn to

a more appropriate theme.

When the subject of Home Missions came before When the subject of Home Missions came before the 'E Convention," or rather before the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society—there were many who would gladly have given the pledge of raising a given amount—say \$5000 or \$6000 in the course of the year, for the assistance of the feeble churches and the recovery of the waste places in that State. But it was opposed—if I resollect rightly, on the ground that all past experience had shown, that whatever above a certain amount was given to one object, was taken from another—and that conse-

quently, the cause of benevolence would be a gainer, though five or six thousand dollars shou be raised this year, for Domestic Missions. To fact, for aught I know, was demonstrated—but afte all—the principle on which the accounts is a all—the principle on which the argument is foun is, if I mistake not a sophism—and the conclusion. drawn from it unse

Whole No. 901.

drawn from it unsound.

Let us suppose the fact to be—that \$10,000 year have been raised in Vermont for the cause o benevolence. Let us suppose also, that of thi \$2000 ought to go to the Bilde Society, and \$200 more to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and \$2000 more to the America Home Missionary Society, and \$2000 more to the American Education Society, and the remainin \$2000 to the Tract and Sabbath school Societies. Now the regument is that if you add such to the

American Education Society, and the remaining \$2000 to the Tract and Sabbath school Societies. Now the argument is—that if you add aught to the \$2000 belonging to either of these Societies, you take away an equal amount from one or the other or all the rest—and add nothing to the general stock. "You rob Paul, to pay Peter."

Without questioning at all that such has been the experience of past years in Vermont, I still contend that it forms no rule of present calculation of a action. Why has this been the experience of past years? Is it not because the ministers and church as a given amount, \$10,000 if you please—could be rais a given amount, \$10,000 if you please—could be rais a cd—and then have suffered an agent to pass through the state and collect four or five thousand for one object, leaving other objects to take eare of them selves? Have they not listened too far to the outdoor murmurings of covetousness; and too soon taken it for granted that \$10,000 only could be raised—see it for granted that \$10,000 only could be raised—see the objects to take save of them.

requently excited to action—and would \$10,000 he the maximum of contributions for the conversion of the world from a state so rich in resources, and so abundantly watered by the showers of Grace?

It is useless to include regrets. Coming years will find Vermont more forward than she was a treat one in secret world work and particularly in the secret world work and particularly in the secret world work and would be secret when the secret world work and would be secret when the secret world work and would be secret when the secret world w

year ago, in every good work—and particularly in the repair of her wide spread desolations. The tears thousand hearts—and the offerings altar on the day of the last anniversal presage of future "abounding in the Lord." that were shed, the prayers that went up from a thousand hearts—and the offerings laid on the

I will not detain you at this lovely and beloved spot—though it would gratify me much to lead you into the many pleasant circles of Christian friends, whose urbanity and piety constituted powerful claims for the heart of a stranger, during five days sojourn, amid these fountains of science and salvation.

tion.
Equally gratifying would it be to conduct you through Brandon and Pittsford to Rutland—where with our afflicted brother W. I was permitted to pass the Sabbath, and share the hospitalities of "hearts formed for friendship." Delightful towns, each of them-and precious ministering brethren, with devoted churches in each-imparting richer with devoted churches in each—imparting richer blessings far to the impenitent around them, than are gathered from their verdant meadows, smiling hills, and unfailing streams. Who can contrast the privileges and social enjoyments of communities like these, with the spiritual poverty, ignorance, and boorish manners of those towns where God hasnot planted his tabernacle, and where in the absence of a holy ministry, schools are neglected, intemperance sustained by a strong public sentiment, and kindred vices luxuriantly flourish—and death and hell have no covering—without imploring the interkindred vices luxuriantly flourish—and death and hell have no covering—without imploring the inter-position of heaven, in behalf of those associations for Home Missions, whose aim it is to raise every

Society in the Asiatic Isles.

Dear Sir:—It affords me great pleasure to give you some outline of the missions, under the direction of the Netherlands' Missionary Society, in the Indian archipelago. Their first missionaries sent to those parts were Messrs. Kam, Bruckner, and Supper. The two former are still alive; Mr. Bruckner hasgone over to the Baptist Missionary Society. The principal station was begon at Amboyna, a most delightful island, with a numerous population, who were partially Christians. The stations at Samarang and Batavia were only temporary, and have long ago been relinquished.

As the Dutch government were very anxious to promote the spread of Christianity in the Molucea islands, new laborers came out, and were stationed on Booro, Ceram, Banda, and Ternate. At all these islands there were then a few Christians, the number of which, since the arrival of the missionaries, has considerably increased.

has considerably increased.

A Mr. Le Brun, an excellent young man, was As the De Funh, an excelent young man, was stationed at Timor, and gained by his unwearied in-bors many hearts for the Saviour. He extended his exertions to the neighboring islands, Rotty and Letty. As the Lord blessed his exertions, the Society estab-lished new stations upon some of the neighboring islands: among which Letty and Mon are the most

prominent.

Mr. Hellendoorn, the missionary at Menado, on the north-east coast of the island of Celebes, has the north-east coast of the island of Celebes, has lately been very successful in the establishment of schools, and in increasing the number of converts; in consequence of which, the society has sent an additional number of laborers, to strengthin and extend the mission in that quarter. The Society has likewise, a station at Rhio, and intends to establish another on Sunatra.

There are several thousand Christians at the Mo-

lucca stations. Schools have lately been opened; churches established, and chapels built. Though a chirches established, and chapels built. Though a great part of the converts are only mominal Christians, there are many amongst them, who adore their Saviour in spirit and in truth. The difficulties of spreading Christianity on these islands are, perhaps as great, if not greater than on the islands of the Pacific ocean. Some of the tribes, and among them the Aliforres, are fully as savage as the inhabitants of New California. Nevertheless, Christian congregations exist amongst them, and schools also have long since been established.

Christian Tracts against Idelatry, and the Represen-

talive of a Christian Government against Christianity. Recent accounts confirm the opinion, that Java is one of the most healthy and beautiful islands in the world, and that Batavin is by no means so unhealthy a place as many have supposed, while the seats of the residents just without the town, are comparable, if not superior, to any within the tropics.

While we notice these things with unfeigned

we are pained to know, that in one inwho should have it. We allude to d, and that too, by those whe first to foster and sustain it. hat the whole population of a small village become Christians, and to be instructed g to become Christians, and to the Institutes truths of the gospel, requested the Residen rabaya, to send them a teacher, with Bibles at he refused, declaring that he would not al-I he refused, dectaring in an evolution in one to become Christians, as they were quite enough without Christianity; and further pristian Tracts, in the Javanese language, een confiscated, and the funds of the Dutch

rds a striking illustration of the force of truth, he mercy of God on the one hand, and of hu-wickedness and cruelty on the other. The chedness and cruelty on the other. The , once the worshippers of Budha, have been at of the folly of idolatry and brought to the sought after instruction, it was withheld from is and when they were striving to enter into ray of life, they were hindered—hindered by a ple of him who would have all men come to

For the Boston Recorder THE GREAT VALLEY.

Ohio River, bound from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, March 22, 1833.

Secretary of the ! My DEAR BROTHER .- * * My tour has been peakably interesting. Every thing in the geby of the west is grand and magnificent. Of I was aware, and had long been impressed with prospective importance of these States. But the ion of their comparative magnitude, as wed on the map, is quite another thing from at which is derived from an actual survey of their se extent, their mighty rivers, the fertility of eir soil, their capacity to sustain a deuse populan, and the powerful political and moral influence hich they already begin to exert. As I have pasd from scene to scene and looked, for the first ne, upon State after State, where, in regard to tural scenery, "-every prospect pleases," I have en overwhelmed with the thought of the rapid ere is a painful deficiency of that appropriate

incement of these powerful States. The history the world presents no parallel to this advanceent on so large a scale, and I may add that there es not exist another field so happily prepared to ceive a moral influence and convey it round the obe. Yet in the whole extent of this country cultivation which God has ordained unto salvation. Not that there is no religion in the west or no reliious instructors. There are churches of almost every denomination, and preachers of every degree of qualification from the most incompetent to the st efficient and able. But the latter are comparatively few, and, as a general fact, the population of he west and south-west is not reached by those nanent influences which the stated administraon of the gospel exerts upon masses of men for their common benefit and individual salvation. The result is, that in many places the cause of moality and religion stands still, or makes slow and feele advances, if its movement be not even retrogade. Hundreds of places are but partially supplied on he Sabbath with preaching of any kind, or are left entirely destitute. To see how palpably this is true in regard to our own denomination, look at the single State of Alabama, embraving an area of 52,900 equare miles, which is nearly twice the extent of the whole of New England, excepting Maise, and a population of about 350,000, and yet the whole unber of Presbyterian ministers within its bounds is only thirty, which is tess than one to \$1,000 of the population! Other denominations, it is true, are applying in part this amazing deficiency of serice in the work of the ministry, but few comparatively, and "far between," are the spots which are ed with the steady influence of the gospel faithfully administered. And this is the state of things not in Alabama only, but in the whole extent western and south-western States. Pursuing the line of my journey, I have been every where met with the apalling fact. What you and I have so long contemplated at a distance has become to me a present and an overwhelming reality.

and the inquiry has often urged itself upon me, " By Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missonri, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas Territory, Louisiana, and Alabama, upon each of which I have touched in succession, are great and mighty States. The day is not far distant when each of them will embrace a population surpassing that of the whole of New England at the present time; and yet the number of ministers of the gospel, at their present ratio of supply, will not be one fifth as great. aggregate population of these States is now about 4,000,000.—The number of Presbyterian churches within their bounds about 850, and the number of n 530, which shows one Presbyterian minister to about 7500 of If we deduct from the number of ters those who are engaged in teaching, as Presidents and Professors in Colleges, &c., and those who are superannuated, there are left not less than 375 of the churches already organized, in whole or in part destitute of the administration of the gospel, while there are many hundreds of little villages, townships, counties, and parishes, where churches might be formed and sustained with the happiest prospect of success, if we only had laborough of suitable qualifications to enter into this wide harvest. In view of these facts, if we were straitened in God, we might well pause and weep over desolations not to be repaired. But the signs of the times no less than our faith in his promises forbids such a conclusion. "The Lord will raise Jerusalem." This mighty mass of mind and enterprise which is beginning to people the west, and which, with wave after wave is beating back the wilderness, will be sanctified. If not, what is the meaning of that moving of God's Spirit upon the churches, which has at once waked them to action in the cause of missions, and blessed them with re-vivals of religion? Have a hundred thousand been added to the communion of the American churches, in a single year, for no purpose but to sit down in demair over a land not to be reclaimed from the nion of sin? Such is not the manner of God's the Lord of Hosts, at such a time, and on such a field, is, to the eye of faith, evidence as strong as proof from holy writ that the movement of His spercy is onward. How many of these newly enlisted soldiers of the cross, may we ex. will become ministers of the gospel? And, nided by the hand of Christian charity in hastening their preparation, how soon may a multitude of be thrust into the barvest! And will the churches, thus strengthened and encouraged, sleep over such facilities for converting a great nation, and through that nation, the world? They canno sleep. The breath of the Almighty has fanned the ne which is everywhere waking them to new

and increasing exertions. Your letters assure me

that New England is feeling more deeply than is

any former year its responsibility in relation to this

great work, and communications from our associ

tes at New York show an increase of the stream

of beneficence which are intended to sustain us in

the great work to be done, while many, of the

raised into existence by our aid, are beginning to

ches in the far west and south, which have been

brethren and sisters in the older States, it has been delightful to witness with how much warmth of reciprocal feeling, their prayers and efforts respond to these appeals. The same spirit is waking to new life the churches of the east and the west, and as the work advances, there is increasing evidence that the hand of God is in it. Then, my dear brother, let not a doubt of ultimate triumph our arder in a work so full of promise, so rich in the fruits which it gathers every month. And since the churches of New England are beginning to wake, let them never sleep over such an enterprise. My time will not allow me to enlarge, and amid the noise and confusion of a steam boat, I am aware that I have written incoherently. But my heart is full, and I pray God to be with you and the much blessed churches, to which it is your privilege to appeal on behalf of the destitute. My best love to the brethren with whom you co-operate; and by the time this shall have reached you, I hope to be again in New York, where your communications will be gratefully received by your friend and brother,

* In Louisiana, the State is divided into Parishes instead of

PLENTY OF PREACHERS.

The advocates of Hume Missionary and Education Societies are often accused of exaggerated statements respecting the wants of the West. One sect after another denies the need said to exist, and quotes the number of its own preachers as proof of the falsehood. Perhaps some light may be shed on these conflicting statements by the pathication of facts like the fellowing.]

From a Missionary in the West. this place, the ---- were the predominant There are no less than five preachers of that mination residing in this little place. them is a physician, one a merchant, another copper-smith, another a tunner, and the fifth has gone to the legislature. Notwithstanding this grea number of preachers, when I came here, there was no preaching oftener than once in three or four

weeks, and no prayer meeting, or Sabbath School, or Bible Class in the place. [Home Missionary.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND .- The established Church Church of Scotland.—The established Church of Scotland, according to the last British Magazine, comprises 16 synods, 79 presbyteries, and about 1000 parishes. There are 65 Chapels of Ease, the ministers of which are elected by their several congregations. Upwards of 40 chapels have been built by Parliamentary grants in the Gaelic districts, the ministers of which are appointed by the crown. Thirty missionaries are employed in the most necessitous districts by the committee of the General Assembly for managing the royal bounty, and 14 by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. There are in communion with the church, five Presented. There are in communion with the church, five Pre-overies in England, besides several congregation Dutch Presbyterian Establishments, the ministers of which are appointed by the King of the Netherlands.

Revivals.

For the Boston Recorder

BROOKLYN AND VICINITY, CT. Ms. Editos.—As you are well aware, I am similated on that portion of the walls of Zion in Connecticut, in which is the only watch tower of Unitariconsequence of a radica anism in the State, change of sentiment in a former pastor of the church place, "liberal Christianity" as it is misn was introduced into this prace. I be orthodox par-of the church and congregation, about thirteen years since, resorted to an upper chamber, and there for many months worshipped the God of their Fathers. Here months worshipped the God of their Fathers. Here at times they felt like "hanging up their harps," so trying was it to "sing the Lord's song in that strange land." Often did they "weep when they remembered Zion." Yet there the Lord met them, and caused his grace to descend upon them as the dew of Hermon. The church and congregation increased, and under the smiles of Providence, they soon erected a convenient house of worship. Here the Lord granted them four or five seasons of spirit. the Lord granted them four or five seasons of spirit ual refreshing in the course of eleven years. year and a half since, there was a revival of reli

gion, in which more than 60 were the hopeful re-cipients of the converting grace of God.

The house of worship became too strait for the growing congregation. Lust summer a much more spacious house of worship was erected. It was ded-icated in Nov. last. At the last public service in the former Meetinghouse, the church was addressed from the text, "unless thy presence go with us, car-ry us not up hence." They seemed to catch the spirit of the theme. They longed that God would arly meet them in his special presence in their nev inctuary. The way of the Lord seemed for sever anctuary. The al weeks preparing in the church results. A protracted meeting conin the church and among A protracted meeting ...
A protracted meeting ...
The truth and the Spirit
The truth and the Spirit very general and deep religious impression was pro-duced upon the minds of the people. Though there was scarcely a conversion during the meeting, werts multiplied for several succeedi More than 40 think they have recently lies; and some influential men. Though but few of the late converts have yet made a profession of re-

ligion, yet the church now numbers about 200 members. Every slip in the lower part of the new Meetinghouse is already occupied.

God has here shown that the cause of Evangelical religion is "not of man." He has done great things for us; and eternity will not be too long, in which to show Cart the preservation which we have Cart the preservation which the property which we have the description. which to show forth the praises which are his due which to show forth the praises which are his due. While the orthodox congregation has been growing yearly, the Unitarian has been gradually diminishing; and is usually quite small. But with considerable pecuniary aid from abroad, they support stated greaching. Though Unitarian tracts and papers have been always a signal and in this country rest they cannot be a signal and in this country rest they cannot be a signal and in this country rest they cannot be a signal and in this country rest they cannot be a signal and in this country rest they cannot be a signal and in this country rest they cannot be a signal and in this country rest they cannot be a signal and and a signal and a signa have been circulated in this county, yet they seem to have had scarcely any effect. The moral soil

nd atmosphere of Connecticut seems uncongenial the growth of this Massachusetts exotic. Every charch in the Windham County Associa-Every church in the Windham County Association has enjoyed a revival within the last two years.
Several of them have had two acasons of refreshing
within this period. In Pomfret, Thompson, North
Woodstock, North Killingly and Westminister, as
also in this place, there has been a revival within a
few months past, in each of which have been about
40 hopeful conversions. Several of the other churcheshave enjoyed the deves, if not the shaveers of divine
grace, within the last 6 months. The churches in
this county are said to have never been so flourishing as now. Yours respectfully.

s now. Yours respectfully, ooklyn, March 20th, 1833. Geo. Tr. Lorson.

SUFFOLK SOUTH ASSOCIATION.

Last spring a committee of the Pastoral Association consisting of the Rev. Drs. Woods, Beecher, Osgood, and Hyde, and the Rev. Meesrs. Ides, Fiske, and Storres, was appointed, to correspond with the several ministerial associations in the State, on the subject of revivals of religion, and to publish the results. Accordingly the following inquiries were addressed to the several Associations:

1. What recent Revivals of Religion have taken place

within the limits of your Association?

2. What have been the characteristics and the fruits of

those revivals?

3. By what means have they been promoted? What are the doctrines and the mode of preaching, which have

apparently been the most successful?

4. What estimate have you been led to form of the of Protracted Meetings? And in your opinion, and they be conducted, and what cautions respecting them should be observed, in order to secure the against abuse, and render them most conducive to interests of the church?

The Report of the Suffolk South Association, in answer to these inquiries, has been received and published in the Spirit of the Pilgrims for the present month. We copy, this week, what relates to two prominent topics:

2. Have any recent revivals taken place within this Association? This Association embraces ten churches, five in the city of Boston, and five in its southern

co-operate efficiently in extending the same needed assistance to others. When I have presented the examples of liberality related in your letters, and urged upon the congregations of the west the interest which is felt in their advancement by their churches and attars where our namers worsumped,—
to relinquish our just claims to ecclesiastical funds,
and to be at the expense of erecting new buildings
for our accommodation in the service of God, are
oppressive trials, which can be best appreciated by
experience. A conscious sense of fidelity to Christ,
and some tokens of his approbation are a present

spirit within its limits cannot now be pre-ented. It has been highly distinguished for enterthas been highly distinguished for enter-see and liberality. And such has been the rease of its number, that while it has sent out le colonies to assist in the establishment of five or other churches, it still enumerates more than it hundred members.

four hundred members.

The Union Church has been highly favored by the Head of the Church. A spirit of harmony and prayer has been nearly uninterrupted. Two or three periods of reviving have been distinctly marked. It has been instrumental in introducing the two revivals with which the city has been favored in the last ten years. As its beloved pastor is exhausted with his labors, a particular notice of the measures adopted and the various success attending them cannot now be given. It contains more than four hundred members.

n cannot now be given. It contains more in hundred members.

Pine Street and South Boston Churches en established within a few years, and are y advancing in number and strength. They in the blessings of the late revival in 1831, nd give fair promise of enlargement and useful-

ty members. The Mariner's Church was lately established for The Mariner's Church was madely established for the special benefit of those, "who go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters." It is well attended on the Salbhath, and exerts a salutary influence on the moral habits and general character of seamen. As a lighthouse on the border of the ocean, we trust it will guide many mariners on the perilaw syvane of life to the bears of ners on the perilous voyage of life to the haven inal rest. Bibles and tracts are distributed. So

mai rest. Bibles and tracts are distributed. Some instances of hopeful conversion have occurred.

The evangelical churches in Brighton and Walpole have been organized within five years, consisting of individuals who withdrew from the Arminian or Unitarian Parishes in those towns. The pecuniary sacrifice was heavy. But they have been confirmed and collected because the confirmed to the confirmed omforted and enlarged, beyond expectation. There s a favorable change in the moral habits of the ad-acent population. The late revival, both in Brighessive days, for the ministration of the word ordinances. Within the space of a few weeks, fifty in each of these societies exhibited evidences of

deep repentance for sin and submission to God.

The Second Church in Needham is one of the few in this Association, which have come down from the days of the fathers, without convulsion or contamination. Its retirement may have favored its purity. It has received moderate accessions from time to time. In the autumn of last year, there was a special seriousness among the young people, and twenty have united themselves to the church in a public profession of repentance and faith.

The South Church in Dedham was apparently weakened, but actually strengthened by the seces-

weakened, but actually strengthened, by the seces-sion of those who could not bear sound doctrine A small Universalist Society was established. The church has since been more harmonious and efficient It was blessed with a special revival during the laswinter, when fifty, in a judgment of charity, were brought to a cordial reconciliation with God,—thirof whom are now visible members of the

The First Church in Dedham, is the only one hich remains to be noticed. This ancient church ich remains to be noticed. This ancien shared largely in the public sympathy, ablished in 1638, and was the fourteent order of time, among the churches of the Pilgrims, after their landing on the rock at Plymouth. Its ther their landing on the rock at Plymouth. Its ve Pastors, whose ministry embraces a period of ne hundred and sixty six years, were able and odly men, who lived and died within its bosom, ts axth is now the President of Middlebury Colege, Vt. It shared in the early dew of divine trace on the plantations of New England, and especially in the president of the plantations of New England, and especially in the plantations of New England, and especially in the plantations of New England. cially in the memorable revival of 1742. e been times of merciful visitation within a few rs, as in 1921, 1927, and 1831, in which about to the churches, giving credible evidence of personal These were mostly recent converts. A portion of them were under twenty-five age; and thus a pledge is secured, that ence of the Gospel will be extended down

he influence of the trosper of the love, joy, peace, to the next generation.

"The fruits of the Spirit are love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." These graces and virtues of the Christian character, so far as we are aware, are illustrated, in some good degree, in the life and conduct of the subjects of this work. Instances of apostacy are extremely rare. This might be presented in the present of the subject of the subje stacy are extremely rare. This might be pre-ied, as the revival was wholly a rational work, nat is, in accordance with the principles of our na-There was

wish to exhort or pray in public meetings. A period of revival in any church was A period of revival in any church was usually preceded by a spirit of prayer, by much self-ex-amination, and by an increased attendance on the word and ordinances. The Bible, Sabbath, and sanctuary were more valued. The style of conver sation among Christians was more spiritual and heavenly. Public preaching became more searching and faithful. The general deportment of the peo-ple was usually more thoughtful and soher. The slanders and cavils of infidelity were suspended.

slanders and cavils of infidelity were suspended. God drew near in majesty and grace, to revive his people and to subdue his enemics. several months, and in some through one or two years; but in small and compact societies, it has been chiefly limited to a few weeks.

Respecting the practical effects of these revivals, Respecting the practical effects of these revivals, we are constrained to say, that they are genuine and salutary. Indeed, it is too late an age of the church, in which to speak of the work of the Spirit and the influence of the Gospel on man, by way of apology or doubtful commendation. We witness a greater dread of sin, and a more holy reverence toward God. Families, once workly or profane, are daily assembled for prayer, and children are instructed in the first principles of divine truth. The referention in respect to temperance extends The reformation in respect to temperance extends with every revival. Works of charity are patroni-The refurn zed. Contributions are immediately increased in amount. They who find the Bible a treasure, de-sire to give it to others; and they who have found a Saviour precious, wish to bring all men to see his excellence, and to taste his love. A healthful state of pbulic morals and indications of general prosperi-ty follow in the train. Industry supplants idleness, justice excludes dishonesty, and a thrifty economy takes the place of a vicious wasto. Nor have we been subjected in these churches, to the incidental evils of which we have heard or read in former years and other places; such as extreme listlessnes after high excitements, rude assaults from opposers or instances of fixed melancholy, of mental ab erration, or of suicide. So far as we recollect erration, or of suicide. So far as we recollect, the adversary of souls has not been allowed to take advantage of human infirmity in such ways, and thus east a reproach on the cause of Christ

"The Rev. J. H. Linsley has been installed paster of the Paristreet Church sin'e this Report was written.

FRANCE.

REVIVAL AMONG CATHOLICS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF VAUCLUSE. Extract of a letter from M. Renous, pastor, to the Editor of the Archives of Christianity, dated, Lamothe Chalencon, Nov. 10, 1832—translated for the Vermont Chronicle.

44 A religious excitement, caused by the reading of the Bible, began among the Romau Catholics of the city of Malaucene, department of Vaucluse. I had been apprised for some days, that some persons of this city were reading with different the Bible. city were reading with diligence the Bible, to they had formed the design of abjuring the of the Romish church, and embracing the hristianity of our Lord Jesus Christ. But I pure Christianity of our Lord Jesus Committee of the doubted, knowing the fanaticism that reigns in the district of Avignon, the gousticeness of this revival;

and it was not till last week that I could entirely ed in a hogshead of coal in his blacksmith's shop. persuade myself, that the Spirit of God was power-fully operating in the midst of this darkness and death shade. I left Lamothe Oct. 31, 1832, and the death shade. I left Lamothe Uct. 31, 1532, and the better to improve my time, I went on foot. I arrived at Malaucene the next day in the afternoon. As soon as my arrival was known, a Catholic came to the inn where I stopped to invite me to his own house. Twenty persons were already assembled, desirous of learning the good news of salvation. I addressed some Christian exhortation to them, and invited them to come dolls 61 Monday Nov. 5. addressed some Christian exhortation to them, and invited them to come daily till Monday, Nov. 5, and take part in our religious meetings. You could not, dear brother, form, from recollection, a just idea of this assembly, and of the joy depicted on their countenances, at hearing free salvation offered to poor sinners believing in the Lord Jesus. "O how good it is," eried many in the ingenuousness of their hearts, "how delightful to approach God through Jesus Christ his Son, without the intervention of Sease Carls in Soft, who is the near venture saints, and to have the truth thus preached without human alloy! I discoursed of the Saviour with the dear friends from five o'clock in the afternoon timidnight. The next day I went to the mayor's of midnight. The next day I went to the mayor's of-fice to carry a writing signed by three heads of fami-lies, by which they declare that it is their fixed inten-tion to live and die in the evangelical Christian reli-gion, and to constitute themselves into a reformed church. By this declaration they place themselves under the protection of the laws and can freely at-tend on their religious service.

"The first, second, and third of November, I de-ligered three discourses a day, one in the counter

livered three discourses a day; one in the country and the other two in the city of Malaucene; the last and the other two in the city of Malaucene; the last was devoted to an examination of the errors which have crept into the church of Christ, through the perfuly of Rome. Our meeting became more and more numerously attended; the first day we had from twenty to thirty persons; the last day we count-ed more than two hundred, who all heard, with the ed more than two hundred, who all heard, with the deepest attention, the good news of salvation. May the Lord bless the seed which has been east in these places, where never, perhaps, pure Christianity has been able to penetrate; I say never, because the city of Malancene, appertaining to the district of Avignon, was the residence of the Popes from Clement V. to Gregory IX. and has always been as it still is, under the dominion of priests. Consequently, in the streets and public places, one perceives almost nothing but chapels or niches dedicated to saints, and no part to the true God. We may say with St. Paul of these places, that "men professing themselves." of these places, that "men professing themselves wise,*** have changed the glory of the incorruptible God, into an image made like corruptible man." But the Lord has already caused the sun from on pate by its beneficent rays the thick darkness which

letter, says the editor of the Archives, is the best reply that can be given to them who say, that for some time too many Bibles have been circulated in France

BOSTON RECORDER. Wednesday, April 10, 1833.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

TEMPERANCE-ARBENT SPIRIT AND TOBACCO. The following extracts from the correspondence of the B. C. F. M. were listened to at the last Monthly Concert at Park street, with the deepest interest. The apnation. There is no need of comment.

Extracts from a general letter of the Missionaries

at the Sandwich Islands, dated June 23, 188 2. Our efforts in discountenancing the use of spirit-uous liquors, have been attended with encouraging success, though the enemy is not vanquished.

we are sorry to say, there are still enemics to temperance in the Sandwich Islands, even from Christ-We have heretofore made some efforts to discour tenance the use of tobacco among the people, and have been listened to in some cases, where confirmed smokers have broken off wholly from this vile habit. But many individuals have been ready to reply in words, and the multitude in actions,

not we? We have now lifted up our hands unan in favor of discountenancing the use and cultivation of tobacco, and are happy to say that some thou sands of the natives have commenced the work of personal reformation in this respect, though it costs an effort almost like that required of a tipler to abandon his cups.

of your own number use tobacco, and why should

The reasons why we would urge them to abstinence, are these. The nation has been greatly addicted to smoking, the expense and time consumed by which is considerable. No obvious good, but much evil, is the result. The exceptions to the practice, among the men, women, and children over than one to forty. Many of them are accustomed to inflate their lungs with tobacco smoke, hot and strong and often; and sometimes their lives are cut off, and their habitations consumed. By thorough reformation, we should hope to see a greater conformity to ture and the dictates of common sense. I here was no overwhelming excitement, no loud weeping, no exclamation, no fainting, or other physical derangement. The meetings were never protracted to a late hour in the evening, nor interrupted by any disorder. The spirits of the prophets were in subjection to the prophets. Women never expressed to the prophets. Women never expressed to the prophets of the prophets were in subjection to the prophets. Women never expressed termination of one source of petty disputes in famihally lies, and the quenching of one of the fires that kin die the thirst for spirituous liquors.

Can you tell us whether the clergy and students in divinity, in our country, will support us in this measure, and how far the example of the Christian ore searching community may be appealed to, to convince the Sandwich Islanders that it is better to abstain wholly from tobacco than to use it as a luxury?

As there is no positive command in the Bible specifically prohibiting the use of that plant, and as In most instances, the work has extended through our rulers and church members have long been addicted to its u se, and are strongly attached to it, we need the powerful aid of Christian example in favor of abstinence, to support this part of the temperance cause. We need it in favor of abstinence from the use and sale of ardent spirits; though the obvious ruin in which so many men are involved by strong drink, and the awful denunciations of scripture against drunkenness, have enabled us to proceed in opposing the use of that poison without waiting for the abandonment of that article by the Christian world.

Othat Christians who pray for the heathen, could be fully aware of the bearing which their daily practice at home will have upon the nations of the earth who are to be instructed in every point of Christian faith and practice, and who are yet to be counted as the friends and followers of Christ, or enrolled as his incorrigible enemies forever!

Extracts of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Spaulding, dated Lahuing, Island of Maui, (one of the Sandwich Islands,) October 1932.

This Island has 35,000 souls, and is without a Temperance Society! This fact may not be generally known in America; but it is really so. There is no Temperance Society on Maui, but if any man is detected in buying, selling, or manufacturing ardent spirits, he is forthwith put into the fort, sentenced to make public road, or otherwise fined according to law. About four years ago, a tabu was proof ardent spirits. Soon after, a native who had a barrel of rum in his possession acting as Agent for a man on Hawaji, ventured to sell one bottle, and was fined \$150, to be paid in Sandal wood, and be immediately collected it. Another native undertook to sell a little, and was fined \$75. A third man, a foreigner, was detected in selling it to ships, and was banished to another Island during the season of shipping. About one year since, a foreign resident to the sailors; his house and premises were imme-diately searched without finding it. Some time after, it was ascertained that he had one keg conceal-

The same individual has been since suspected, but if he sells at all it is with closed doors, and probably under promises of secrecy. A short time since, chant service arrived from Honolulu with Rum on board. A native ventured to purchase a little to sell again to the seamen. Soon ts exhiberating effects were discovered by the quarrelling of some sailors, and in less than twenty-fou hours from the arrival of the Schooner, the native was in his proper place, i.e. in the fort. About the ame time a foreigner, about to establish himself at Lahaina, was detected with four bottles of rum, and for certain reasons, I do not know that he told what, he went immediately on board a whale ship, and left the place. It is Mr. Richards' opinion that not one gallon has been drunk by all the inhabitants of this Island the past year. We have no evidence that ardent spirits are now sold at this place; consequently all is omparatively quiet, and, more than this, we have evidence that the Spirit of the Lord is with us. We are much encouraged, and the more encouraged from the fact that we have no ardent spirits to contend with.

A few words on the subject of tobacco. In May last, while Mr. Richards was absent at the eneral meeting, Mrs. Richards drew up a paper on e principle of entire abstinence from this article, for the natives in her family. When they had subscribed to it, the thought occurred that it might be proper to present it to the "poalema," a society of females asociated for moral improvement. It was carried before the "poalema" by Mrs. Richards and Miss Ogden, who addressed the society on the evils of tobacco, and presented the paper for their subscription. Toacco is principally used at the Sandwich Islands in moking, both by males and females without any regard to the sex. A number of females gave in their names at that meeting. These prevailed on their nusbands to relinquish smoking, and from that time for some days after, they flocked to Mr. Richards' house in companies, bringing their tobacco pipes and tobacco with them. Some came with their pipes in their mouths, and took the last whiff at the threshhold of the missionary's door. Others immediately sent word that they had a little more tobacco, and when that was gone they would bring their pipes. One says, "When Mr. Richards returns, I hope he will point out some other evil of ours, that we may know the blessedness of reformation." The reformation commenced in Mr. Richards' absence, and in the absence of the chiefs, and no other means were used except the moral sussion of Mrs. Richards and Miss Ogden. Now, there are more than 2,500 subscribers; a majority of this number gave in their names and their pipes before Mr. Richards returned from the general meeting.

The native pipes are made of wood, and generally ornamented with brass. The common price of pipe is one dollar, instead of one penny, as in America. A tobacco pipe and a dog are of equal value. One goat is worth two tobacco-pipes. I have just measured the box which contains the pipes delivered into the hands of Mrs. Richards. four feet long, two feet wide, and one and a half feet deep, and is literally filled with pipes. Here are twelve solid feet of tobacco pipes, which, a few weeks since, were in the mouths of more than 2,500 natives, many of whom had probably smoked so as to become intoxicated. The reformation has advanced thus far very rapidly, and we hope it will soon be general over the Islands. Some of the pipes that have been received will be reserved as matters curiosity for our friends at home; the remainder will be kept for a public bonfire, which the people are encouraged to expect in due time. The arments are not fully made for the occasi but it has been suggested that it would be proper to have an address at the same time. Whatever the use of tobacco may be in America, at the Sandwich Islands it is an evil, and a great evil. Within a few days Mr. Richards has been collecting facts on the subject, and has ascertained that 260 houses have been royed by fire, 28 individuals burned to death, and 26 burned so as to be hadly deformed. The facts will probably be published in the native language, e shall be disappointed if they do not kill the soil of the Sandwich Islands for the further cultivation of that poisonous plant. Does not this reformation speak a word for the good effects of the Gospel among this people? We think it does

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Lyc um was held in the Representatives' Chamber on the evening of the 20th ult, Hon. A. H. Everett, sident in the chair. The report was read by Mr. Josiah Holbrook, Recording Secretary; Rev. C. Woodbridge, Corresponding Secretary, made a report respecting the American Lyceus and its last annual meeting; and statements were made by several gentlemen from different parts of the state.-after which a committee of o ne from each county was appointed to report on the state of Lyceums in this Commonwealth, at an adjourned meeting. On motion of the Rev. Mr. Pierpont,

On motion of the Rev. All. Transparent Voled, That the generous donation from the Bowdoin Hall School Lyceum of a set of geological special Hall School Lyceum of a set of geological special in the second s cimens, with a tract to explain them, to every sch n this Commonwealth, is entitled to the on and the thanks of this instituti The Lyceum then adjourned to March 27.

At the adjourned meeting after the Report of the committee, the following resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted: On motion of Mr. Holbrook of Boston.

Resolved, That we have heard with pleasure the inter-ting report from the American Lyceum, by the Secre-ry, and approve of the objects and measures of that in-On motion of Rev. W. C. Woodbridge of Boston

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Lyceum recommal the town and County Lyceums, also schools in nonwealth, to co-operate with the National Society n the objects and measures proposed by it, especially the ollection of CABINETS OF NATURAL HISTORY, and in a system of exchanges with literary institutions and uals in all sections of the country. On motion of Mr. Greene of New Bedford,

Resolved, That the introduction of Natural History in common schools, will be calculated to increase the sefulness and elevate their character. On motion of Rev. Mr. Gannett of Boston.

Resolved, That the Collection of Cabinets of Natural History in all our towns and villages throughout the coun-try, and of a central deposit at New York, would be cal-culated to open new sources of industry and of wealth to

On motion of Mr. Hastings of Worcester, Resolved, That Cabinets of Natural History, deposition towns and villages throughout the country, would dish less expensive and more valuable amusements young people than those which often occupy their attition.

After the close of the public exercises the Lyceum proceeded to choose officers for the ensuing and delegates to attend the annual meeting of the American Lyceum, to be held in the city of New the attempts of most writers to adapt themselves 10 York on the first of May.

The officers elected are, Hon. A. H. Everett, President—Rev. W. C. Woodbridge, Corresponding Secretary—Mr. Josiah Holbrook, Recording do.—Mr. T. H. Carter, Treasurer,—Messes. William Jackson, T. A. Green, S. C. Phillips, W. S. Hastings, Abraham R. Thompson, S. J. Gardner, Joseph Brown and Joseph Jenkins, Curators.—The Presidents of countries. eums are as such vice presidents of this insti-

The following gentlemen were appointed dele-

President and Secretaries, Hon. Edward, Mr. Frederick Emerson, and Mr. Chester

THE SABBATH

We are glad to see a movement against the Sunday ening Caucuses, for which Boston has long been famous. Menday is the worst day that could be chosen for an election. A great many of our citizens therefore have affixed their names, with no little pleasure, to the follow-

To His Excellency LEVI LINCOLN, Gove To His Excellency Levi Lincoln, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachasetts, and the Honder Conneil thereof, Humbly shew the undersigned, your peritioners, that the selection of Monday, as the day on which the election of Member of Congress for this District takes place, has in many instances, occasioned a violation of the Sabbath, which your petitioners consider highly injurious to public morals, as it is also an offence to the consciences of many good citizens;—viz. the calling and holding of Sanday evening political Assemblies or Caucases, with reference to the election on the day ensuing.

The recent attempt at electing a member of Consciences of the calling and the consideration of the day ensuing.

The recent attempt at electing a member of Congress in this District having failed, your petitioners humbly and earnestly request that in issu day for another election, you will make choice of some other day later in the week than Monday, so that there able excuse for the C

CHRISTIAN SACRIFICES

The article in your last paper, by Rev. Mr. Knill, on CHRISTIAN SACRIFICES, judge by its effect on my own feelings, to do much good. I wish it may be adopted by the Tract Society and published as a Tract.

Though permitted to call but a little of the gold of this world mine, I will cheerfully engage to furnish half the amount necessary to sterotype it, if some other person will do the same. Andover, April 4th, 1833.

[We give the above as it comes to us, without any name. We are no doubt, however, but the writer will abide be his words, a propria persona, should there be occasion.—Entron.]

The Churchman claims credit for the "Lines in the Amulet," published in a late number of the Recorder, and says they were written in this neighbor-We were not aware that they appeared originally in the Churchman.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A Dictionary of the Holy Bible, for the use of ools and young persons. By Edward Robinson, D. D. Professor Extraordinary of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary, Andover. Boston Crocker & Brewster.

This is a very neat 12mo of about 360 pages, preenting in a compendious form the more in portions of the biblical information contained in the Svo edition of Calmet, recently edited by Professor Robinson. It exhibits in a convenient form, the results of that work; including the editor's own investigations; and will be found, if we mistake not, a decidedly more complete and judicious compendium of the information sought for in such books, than can elsewhere be found in the same compass. A copy of some work of the kind is needed in every family, especially where there are Sunday School Scholars or Teachers. The volume is illustrated by four excellent maps and numerous well-executed wood cuts

An Introduction to the study of Botany; in which the Science is illustrated by examples of native and exotic plants, and explained by means of numerou wood cuts. Designed for the use of schools and pri vate students. By J. L. Comstock, M. D. 2d. Edition, Hartford, D. F. Robinson, & Co.

Besides what is promised in the Title, the volume ontains a brief view of Professor Lindley's Natural Method, and a copious Glossary of Botanical Terms.

Grecian History; adapted to the use of schools and young persons. Illustrated by maps and engrarings. By the author of "American Popular Lessons," &c. New York, Roe Lockwood.

A Description of the Mount Vernon School in 1832. ing a brief account of the internal arrangements, and plans of the institution. By JACOB ARROTT

This little volume is " not published," but we wish it were, as it belongs to a class of works on education that ought to be more numerous, and developes a plan which, under the author's management, has been eminently successful-a plan formed insensibly and by slow degrees, and embodying the results of no inconsiderable experience. It was prepared, the author remarks, simply because the distribution of such a work among his pupils seemed to be the easiest and surest method of making them, on their admission to the school, acquainted with its arrange ments and plans. It is addressed to a pupil, and designed almost entirely for a new scholar. The plan therefore admits a minuteness and familiarity of detail, which, for teachers, will almost answer the purpose of a personal observation of the school for days

school; which will be continued under the care of Mr. Andrews, of New Haven.

The World without Souls. By J. W. HAM, Vicar of Harrow. Boston, James Loring. We commend the taste, judgement, and philan-thropy, that dictated this reprint. The "World without Souls," is a first rate book in its kind. Mason on Self-Knowledge. With Questions adapt-

for the use of Schools. Boston, James Loring. Advice to Church Members; or Sketches of Hu nan Nature; comprising useful hints relating to the duties and difficulties that occur in the intercourse of Christians with one another and with the world. By WILLIAM INNES, minister in Edinbugrh, author of Instruction for young Inquirers. Boston, James Lo-

This is the first American edition of a book full of useful and judicious hints-although in such a vast range of subjects, many of them questions of prudence, &c. it cannot be expected that we or any other individual should coincide with the author's views throughout. The work is divided into four parts: Of the Discipline of a Church, offences, &c. of the pernicious effects of tale-bearing, of judging and speaking rashly, &c .- Respecting Pastors and Teachers-and Remarks on Miscellaneous subjects

The Little Philosopher, for schools and families; designed to teach children to think and to reason about common things; and to illustrate for paren and teachers methods of instructing and in children. By JACOB ABBOTT, Principal of the Mt. Vernon School. Boston, Carter, Hendee & Co.

The reader must not be afraid of this book. It's not intended to give children a superficial acqua ance with matters beyond their grasp, but simp as the title says, to teach them to think about co mon things. Mr. Abbott's books for children and young persons are a real treat-every thing is lucid and the language so pure-there, is a curioss felicitas in all about them, from the general con ception to the last finish, that utterly puts to shame the capacities of the young, and to their way of thinking and feeling.

To Correspondents .- L. H. S .- E. H .- A. will appear next week-as will also the comm tions of P. T. O., which has been deferred by aceident .- C. R.-Q. Q.-Consistency .- are rec ed.—David " has more on this subject, if required."
Really, we do not "require" any such thing-especially as our kind correspondent makes us pay for the privilege of reading his, "I am not an advocate for intemperance"-" abstinence is not temperance," &c. &c. Where in the wide world can have been living for the last half a dozen

April 10 es not to kno

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BANGOR THE DEAR SIR.-It needers, that at the

may be confident to the centy thousand dollar ary in Maine, before rence in June. It is sum has been so posidered that it has been so posidered that it has the central transfer to the central transfer tra

success, as thoughted in the midst of bur country should a deeperinterest, teir beloved New teir own territory; r sons; the ties what try are many and ost respects the sa a Theological Inspart of Maine, re can be no doubt to this posters. to this matter. tion already in be put upon a res blishment of anoth he first place, this i Il that its friends co the Legislature and other prope n two and three i plat of ground or given for the pur Besides; the Besides; the good plished, and the ally in Maine,

r that could be put he present Cong e, and perhaps ne efficient minister eary. They have of the country, ds, and reclaimed inds, and reclaimed I waste. They are tion where they we by for it, an interest afferred to any oth been adopted by the line, and may be could be the adopted for the inder the supervisit, and most of the lined into Societies for it the Seminary at and into successful and into successful. and into successful y furnished. The be raised, will ion of buildings, ding other facilities d will be sufficient, building specific milding, capable its, besides furnish creeted the present bove mentioned ine; and for the ame; and for the derable part of it, all with confidence. We know they condition of large plul emotion. And its struggling to repair a belp in has long been fa-at could be chosen for citizens therefore have, leasure, to the follow-

and the Honorable undersigned, your peny, as the day on which of this District takes ioned a violation of the consider highly injurious ience to the consciences calling and holding of lies or Caucuses, with y ensuing.

a member of Congress petitioners humbly and precept appointing a nake choice of some anke choice of some onday, so that there the Caucuses above all ever pray, ac.

ever pray, &c.

ICES.

Rev. Mr. KNILL, or Il calculated, if I may igs. to do much good

to furnish half the ome other person will ke. 8. without any name. We will abide be his words alon.—Epiron.

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TIONS. ble, for the use of EDWARD ROBINSON, Sacred Literatur

Andover. Boston,

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Botany; in which s of native and ans of numerous schools and pri M. D. 2d. Edi & Co.

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J. W. CUNNING on, James Loring. ment, and philanprint. The "World

th Questions adapt n James Loring or Sketches of Ho d hints relating to the in the intercourse of d with the world. By Edinbugrh, author of

ion of a book full of ough in such a vast questions of pruted that we or any is divided into four hurch, offences, &c. bearing, of judging cllaneous subjects. ools and families; hink and to reases illustrate for parents Principal of the Mt. d of this book. It is superficial acquaint-grasp, but simply, think about com ks for children and -every thing is so -there, is a curious om the general conerly puts to shame nd to their way of

H. S.—E. H.—A. also the communication deferred by actistency.—are receivistency.—are receiv-ubject, if required? my such thing— lent makes us pay s, "I am not an adbetinence is not tem-the wide world ear

s, not to know that such language has long te become obsolete among people of all classes ds, and parties?

NANGOR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. the Editor of the Boston Recorder.

Dear Siz.—It may be known to most of your caders, that at the list annual meeting of the General Conference of Maine, it was "resolved that it e recommended to the Trustees of the Banger Pheological Seminary, forthwith to appoint an agent ragents, for the purpose of raising thirty thousand oldars for the benefit of the Institution." To such call from the Representatives of the churches, the rustees could not but listen, and from the progress thich has been already made, and the interest and berality which have every where been manifested, may be confidently stated, that not less than senty thousand dollars will be secured to the Semi-ary in Maine, before the next meeting of the Consence in June. Indeed, by far the greater part of his sum has been secured already. And when it is assidered that it has come from only a few churchs (many of those in Maine being but barely able to ustain the institutions of religion, and other many of heing able, without assistance, to do even that) must be confessed that their liberality has been explants. DEAR SIR .- It may be known to most of you

dary.
was contemplated, from the first, that in accom-hing the object above mentioned, Maine, which ains to Massachusetts in more respects than one relation of a child, would need to ask assistance its parent State. And so the event has pro-

om its parent State. And so the event has proed. And the subscriber is expecting shortly to
sit Boston and the vicinity for the purpose of preenting the claims of the Seminary to the consideraon of his Christian brethren.

The necessity of an efficient Theological Seminarin the central part of Maine is manifest from three
misiderations: first, the extent of the territory over
thich it is to exert an influence; secondly, the
estitution of a considerable part of this territory;
ind thirdly, the improbability of a supply from any
ther source.

and thirdly, the improbability of a supply from any her source.

Every one who has cast his eye over a map of its United States, knows that Maine occupies a reger space than all the rest of New England. It intains more than 30,000 square miles, and more han 20,000,000 of acres; will soon embrace to less than 800 towns; and when settled as nickly as Massachusetts now is, will support hore than 2,000,000 of inhabitants. There are at resent in the State about 300 incorporated towns, esides islands, districts and plantations; and the insettled parts of the country are rapidly filling up with a shrewd and enterprising people.

nsettled parts of the country are rapidly filling up iith a shrewd and enterprising people.

To supply this extent of country and this winder and mass of population with Congregational reaching, there were, at the last meeting of the internal Conference only 111 ministers in the State; cluding pastors and resident officiating clergymen, leaving destitute about 60 organized churches, id nearly 200 incorporated towns (in most of bitch churches might be speedily gathered) to say thing of the unincorporated districts.

And from what quarter are these churches and owns to receive Congregational teachers, except

what from what quarter are these churches and us to receive Congregational teachers, except a Seminary planted in the midst of them? Shall y look to the Seminaries already in existence, in reparts of the United States? Two considerans show that a supply from these is not to be exceed. First, the dislance of the interior parts of what is a supply from these is not to be exceed. First, the dislance of the interior parts of white the dislance of the interior and the state of the state receive Congregational teachers, except eminary planted in the midst of them? Shall to the Sominaries of the control of them?

ively near them; it constitutes the larger part eir beloved New England; it was once a part eir own territory; it is peopled extensively with cir own territory; it is peopled extensively with sons; the ties which unite the two sections of try are many and intimate; their interests are

ir sons; the ties which unite the two sections of intry are many and intimate; their interests are not respects the same.

If a Theological Institution is to exist in the centle part of Maine, Bangor is the place for it. I are can be no doubt, and there is none in relation to this matter. And it is vastly better that the fitution already in operation should be builded up the put upon a respectable footing, than that the abilishment of another should be attempted. For the first place, this institution has a charler which all that its friends could wish—such an one as, in ese tiberal times, could not probably be obtained on the Legislature of either Massachusetts or time. And then it is in the possession of buildings, which, and other property, such as is needed, to a ry considerable amount. It has a library of become two and three thousand volumes. The beautil plat of ground on which is is established (which is given for the purpose, and cannot be alienated) and plat of ground on which is institution has complished, and the interest which is felt for it, pecially in Maine, give it precedence over any fer that could be put in operation. Almost a third the present Congregational ministers of the ate, and perhaps nearly half of the younger and re efficient ministers, were educated at this minary. They have penetrated the newly settled to the country, and broken up the fellow

incent minuters, were educated of this ty. They have penetrated the newly settled the country, and broken up the fallow , and reclaimed from desolation many a spir-aste. They are strongly attached to the in-mater they were educated, and feel a symion where they were educated, and feel a sym-for it, an interest in it, which could not be ferred to any other. Indeed, this institution cen adopted by the Congregational churches of e, and may be considered as their property, under the supervision of the General Confer-and most of the County Conferences have ed intoSocieties for the purpose of supporting it, is believed there is nothing necessary in order the Seminary at Banger an a respectable for for it, an interest in it, which could not be detered to may other. Indeed, this institution seen adopted by the Congregational churches of ite, and may be considered as their property, and most of the County Conferences have ited into Societies for the purpose of supporting it. Is believed there is nothing necessary in order it the Seminary at Bangor on a respectable footnot if the Seminary at Bangor on a resp

I am aware that the calls for charitable assistance upon Christians in Boston and the vicinity are frequent and durgent; and I know too, from my former residence among them, the promptness and cheerfulness with which these calls are met. My dear brethren, have you not learned to regard your frequent opportunities for doing good rather as a privilege, than a burthen? Do you not know that you are much happier in the distribution of a part of your substance for the advancement of Christ's kingdom, than you would be in hoarding it? And has not the blessing of many, ready to periab, already begun to descend upon you? "Be not wearry," then, "in well doing." 'Remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Exocut Pond.

Bangor, April 4th, 1833. I am aware that the calls for charitable assistance | and trust berchildren to whetever fortune may await them.

For the Boston Recorder.

"The Sabbath School interest is one," says the Editor of the Christian Mirror, "which is now deserving of roore than ordinary attention. We think every other benevolent interest would ultizately reap essential benefit, if this should, for a few weeks, be made the leading concern. We may take a lesson from husbandance. It is the spring season of the year. Farmers are anticipating every kind of labor and care in the way of preparing to plough and sow, that when the proper time shall arrive to cast in the seed, they may seize the opportunity, and not have their arrangements to make, and their utensils to provide. Are the friends of Christ equally provident? Are preparations matured in all our towns for the immediate opening of new Sabbath Schools, or the reorganization of old ones? "Delays are dangerous." Let the golden opportunity pass unimproved away, and we shall mourn in the time of harvest, and gather no fruit unto life cternal." SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Schools, or the reorganization of old ones? "Delays are dangerous." Let the golden opportunity pass unimproved away, and we shall mourn in the time of harvest, and gather no fruit unto life eternal."

This paragraph contains a seasonable and an important suggestion; and not less so for Massachusetts than for Maine. And if this suggestion were suitably attended to now, an effectual and widening impulse would be given to the S. School interest; and what other benevolent interests would to be essentially benefited? When shall the children of light be as wise as the children of this world? When will Christians as a body be as wise in managing spiritual as temporal interests? I do not consider, that there is any danger of making too much account of Sabbath Schools; or at least there is no danger till the interest in them is increased a hundred fold. If the great object of Sabbath Schools is to study the world of God, and train ger that ministers, or churches, or parents, or children, will be too much interested in them? If those who minister in holy things, and watch for souls, do not give this subject a prominent place in their paryers and sermons, in their precepts and examples, how can they answer it to their consciences, or their side, practically saying they care for none of these things, how long will it be before their lights will so the form that the things, how long will it be before their lights will so the form that the things, how long will it be before their lights will so the form the things of the evidence before the House of Lords of the time of the came; as a look deep and though the writer's style is not to our taste, yet the matter which he details of great value. The proportion of the writer's style is not to our taste, yet the matter which he details of great value. The proportion of the writer's style is not to our taste, yet the matter which he details of great value. The proportion of the sale which they had a drought to make of the trouble to make of the attractions as a body had the childre

Flowing, Admiral of the West India Station, who has resided in Jamaica, and has frequently visited Caba, Hayti, and the Carraccas:

Were you med has frequently visited Caba, Hayti, and the Carraccas:

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Were you med has frequently visited Caba, Hayti, and the Carraccas:

Were you med has not him, compared with what you beserved among them on a former their congregations in a sermon at no very distant, or an inference, or a parenthesis. Let his be the all absorbing, soul-stirring subject. Let it made as clear as the sun in the heavens, that the Sabbath School has nothing to do with ages or classes of persons; that the sabbath School has nothing to do with ages or classes of persons; that the sabbath School has nothing to do with ages or classes of persons; that the sabbath School has nothing to do with ages or classes of persons; that the sabbath School has nothing to do with ages or classes of persons; that the sabbath School has nothing to do with ages or classes of persons; that the sabbath School has nothing to do with ages or classes of persons; that the sabbath School has nothing to do with ages or classes of persons; that the sabbath School has nothing to do with ages or classes of persons; that the sabbath School has nothing to do with ages are classed in the sabbath School has nothing to do with ages are classed on the sabbath School has nothing to do with ages are classed on the sabbath School has nothing to do with ages are classed on the sabbath School has nothing to do with ages are not too old or too rich for the sabbath School has nothing to do with ages are not too old or too rich for the sabbath School has nothing to do with ages are not too old or too rich t

Andore, April 10th, 1833.

The Worcester North Auxiliary Education Society, will hold their annual meeting at Phillipston, on Thureday, the 25th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. in Rev. Mr. Chickering's Meetinghouse. The Officers of the Society will meet for business at the same place, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

RANGE GAY, See'y.

wresex County Bible Society, will be held in West Cambridge, on Wednesday, the 24th lint. The Directors will convene at 10 o' clock, A. M. and the Society at 11 o'clock, at Gordon's Hotel. The public religious services will commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. in Rev. Mr. Hedge's Meetinghouse. Sermon by Rev. Sewall Harding, o'Waltuam. By order of the Directors, I. M. B. Goodwin. See The Name of the Commence of the Comm Mindlesex Bible Society.—The annual meeting of the Mid-diesex County Bible Society, will be held in West Cambridge, on

By an arrival at New York from Havre, we have Paris dates to March 1, and London to Feb. 27. FRANCE.

Some disturbances have occurred at Lyons and Mon-pe-lier. The former aprang up among the operatives, who are laboring to procure an increase of their wages, but without any violent demonstrations. The latter grew out of an attempt on the part of the police to suppress a rude sport during the Carnival.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The House of Commons assemble daily at noon, agreeably to the new regulations, in order to receive petitions, and attend to business of a private nature. The Speaker takes the chair as soon as 20 members are assembled. If so many are not present by a quarter past 12, he adjourns the House till 5 o'clock.

His Majesty's Ministers will take into immediate consideration the affairs of the East Indies. It is said the commerce with China will be made free.

The West India Question.

The West India Question.

Another important and pressing question for legislative consideration, is the best menns of terminating West-Ind.an alavery. Its extinction is a matter settled and irrevocable; and no man who consults either private conscience or public opinion will venture to re-open this part of the question. The only point that remains for the legislature to decide upon is the best practicable means of arranging the details of cunancipation in a spirit of justice and mercy, both to the master and the slave. The evidence before the House of Commons' Committee of last session has fully established the two following points: first, "that the slaves, if emancipated, would maintain themselves, would be industrious, and disposed to acquire property by labor;" and secondly, "that the dangers of emancipation are greater from freedom withheld than from freedom granted." An elaborate and most valuable analysis of this evidence has been published by the Antislavery Seciety. The evidence before the House of Lords' Committee has also been ably and acately analysed by a writer under the name of Legion, in a letter to the

at present held. [Christian Observer.

The following paragraphs are from the evidence, be fore the Commons' Committee, of the Hon. Charles Fleming, Admiral of the West India Station, who has resided in Jamaica, and has frequently visited Cuba, Hayti,

"Do you happen to know whether the population of Hayti has increased within the last twenty years?—Of my own knowledge I cannot know that; neither are there any very correct returns; but I have every reason to believe that, since the last time the French retired from the island in 1800, the population has trebled."
"What were their victuals, compared with the food of the slaves in Jamaica—were they superior, or much the same?—They were fed on meat principally; cattle are very cheap in Hayti.
"Is meat much cheaper in Hayti than in Jamaica?
"Yes, much cheaper; it is 2d a pound, whilst the con-

"Yes, much cheaper in Hayti than in Jamaics?

"Yes, much cheaper; it is 2d a pound, whilst the contract price in Jamaica is 12d; in both places these are the highest prices."

HOLLAMD AND BELGIUM.

Harding, of Waltham. By order of the Directors, H. B. Gooswin, Sec'ry.

To Young Men of Color.—The Subscriber, resolved, if the Lord will, on making a special effort for the improvement of the colored race of men, hereby invites the Foung Men of Color, existing within the limits of New England and the State of New York, hetwern fifteen and thirty years of age, who are house in which after recapitulating the negotiations since the siege of Antwerp, several articles are submitted, of which who are desiron on the six years to the object, either at a public school, or with a private instructor, and to labor four hours in send say for their support, to report themselves to him. at Monte Signed by a Majistrate, or Minister of the Goopel. As this notice may not otherwise meet.

The letter of ench person should contain a certificate of his presenting the qualifications above named, signed by a Majistrate, or Minister of the Goopel. As this notice may not otherwise meet the eve of numbers to whom it is addressed, such persons are willing to aid in improving the intellectual and moreal comportance.

The letter of ench person should contain a certificate of his are willing to aid in improving the intellectual and moreal comportance, which is a second of the proposal, and to aid them, if necessary, in preparing the proposal, and to aid them, if necessary, in preparing the proposal, and to aid them, if necessary, in preparing the proposal, and to aid them, if necessary, in preparing the proposal, and to aid them, if necessary, in preparing the proposal, and to aid them, if necessary, in preparing the proposal, and to aid them, if necessary, in preparing the proposal, and to aid them, if necessary, in preparing the proposal, and to aid them, if necessary, in preparing the proposal, and to aid them, if necessary, in preparing the proposal, and to aid them, if necessary, in preparing the proposal, and to aid them, if necessary, in preparing the proposal, and to aid them, if necessary and the proposal proposal proposal proposal

plished.

The HAGUE, Feb. 24.—We learn that instructions have been sent by the government to Baron de Zaylen van Nyevelt, on the subject of the note of Lord Palmeraton and Primer Taileyrand, recently made public, under date of the 14th inst. It is alledged that our government is directed to the property of the property of the plant of the pl disposed to renew the negotiations.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Augsburgh Garctie of the 18th inst. brings us intelligence of the 18th from Vienna. Accounts had been received there by express from Constructionle, to Jan. 21, from which it appears that the agents despatched by the Freuch Charge d'Affairs at Constantinople and by the Russian General Murawieff, to the head quarters of Ibrahim Pacha, to open negotiations, have returned to Constantinople without accomplishing the object of their mission. A kind of armistice had, it is true, been concluded, but the term of it had nearly expired at the departure of the courier from Constantinople. The Representatives of the European Powers are said to he highly dissatisfied with the state of affairs, as they expected a more favorable result from their proposals to Ibrahim Pacha.

Vienna, Feb. 20.—By an extraordinary conveyance we have received news from Constantinople that Ibrahim Pacha is continuing his march, and that the main body of his army has arrived at Akschebier, and his advanced garret to Kulahis. He declined entering into any negotiation, and would not suspend his military operations except on positive orders to Sabastopol, for a Russian agardron to join the Turkish fleet in the Baphorus. The Sultan likewise asked for a body of Russian soldiery, which had arrived at the Danube, but this aid

date of Maren 201, tenting toster price of 4 to 5000, mostly are in that city.

"For the last 20 days it has swept off 4 to 5000, mostly negroes and the indigent inhabitants of the subarbs. We remain yet all well, and as the epidemic is on the decrosse, we have no apprehension on account of it."

Another letter of 26th alt. states that the cholera continued to impede transactions of every kind of business.

[Daily Advertiser.]

JAMAICA.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, under date of February 11, speaks in the gloomiest terms of the condition of the Island of Jamaica. "The splendid estates of the planters are a butthen, and even their lives are held by a slender tenure. They know not but their food, served by a numerous retinue, contains the deadly poison. How horrible to fear the assassin and the incendiary in the most familiar faces." "I give facts. Under existing circumstances, I am well assured that the white inhubitants cannot remain. Their costly sugar estates will not pay the expense of management. Credit is entirely extinct. An estate of two hundred negroes could not hypothecate the ensuing crop for 2001. In fact, merchants in England direct their factors to give no credit bottomed on cane top. Mortgagees reliquish immense sums, rather than pay trifling annatities on estates. A hundred negroes were sold for \$7,500." "In consequence, many are making remittances to our cities. Some hundred negroes were sold for \$7,500." "In consequence, many are making remittances to our cities. Some gentlemen of character and fortune have already removed, and many are preparing to follow. Those gentlemen informed me that the emigration would be immediate and large. They inquire with great earnestness respecting the agriculture of the free States, as nothing would induce them to live again in a slave country."

them to live again in a slave country."

GREAT MORTALITY.—The Spanish "Redactor" of N. York, contains the following extract from the Caracas Gaze so of 26th January. Some of our readers may need to be informed that Apure is a Department of Venezuela, and that the Canton of Calabozo is situated .5me 300 leagues South West of Caracas.

'In the Canton of Calabozo, from which I have just arrived, I learned that the fever which a year ago desolated the town of Montecal, has again made its appearance there, and extended to all the other towns of Apure. The ravages of the epidemic are extraordinary. In every house there are or have been several persons sick or dead, and in some not an individual has been spared.—The few persons who have the means of removing, emigrate themselves to distant places abandoning their dwellings, cattle, and other property. Of the poor who are sick, the greater part die, and their bodies remain unburied, which increases the impurity of the atmosphere. These disastrous effects are aggravated by the want of physicians, medicines and subsistence.

and subsistence.

There is reason to fear that unless efficacious remedies There is reason to lear that unless efficacious remedies are resorted to, in order to put a stop to the disease, that Province, so important to the wealth and strength of Venezuela, and which rendered such heroic services during the war of the Revolution, will in a short time be brought to total desolution."

We learn from the Mercurio that the Venezuelian government has sent to Apure a physician, medicines, 40 barr

rels flour, 14 cases of vermicelli, 64 arobes of sugar, and \$5,000 in cash, for the relief of the inhabitants.

Domestic.

TREASURY BUILDING BURNT.

state of slavery;—No, I think it will be impossible to keep enlightened people slaves, treated as they now are, as has been proved by their late insurrection."

The Admiral says—

"I am of opinion that the West Indies could be cultivated by free labor, and I ground that opinion upon my experience of what I have seen in Hayti, in the Caraceas, particularly, where all are free, and in the islands of Trinidad and Cuba, and upon the industry of the free negroes in the islands of the Bahamas."

"Was not one of the Generals in the Caraceas a black man, a very well educated person, and well read in Spanish literature; he was a very well informed man, a very well educated person, and well read in Spanish literature; he was a very extraordinary man.

"Did you happen to know whether English officers served under him?—Many were serving under him; I knew many other black efficers, of very considerable acquirements, in the Caraceas and in Cuba also. I have known a black priest, a perfect negro, born in Cape de Verd Islands, a very well informed person.."

Speaking of the black republic of Hayti, Admiral Fleming says—

"Are you aware that there is a prohibition against all corporal punishment in that country?—Yes, I know there is.

"Did they appear to you to be living comfortably?—Yes; the most happy, the richest, the best fed, and the most comfortable negroes that I saw in the West Indies.

"Were they decidedly better than the slaves in Jamaira.

"Do you happen to know whether the population of Hayti was to secured. Within the last twenty years?—Of the office of the office of the Secretary of the free free there were in Hayti, even better than in the Caraceas.

"Were they decidedly better than the slaves in Jamaira.

"Do you happen to know whether the population of Hayti has increased within the last twenty years?—Of the office of the office of the Secretary of the part of those belonging to the office of the Secretary of the part of those belonging to the office of the Secretary of the part of the office of the first Compr

read the first Andron. On the second floor, narly all the books of the first Comptroller, whose office occupied the greater number of the twoms, were saved, and as salem, Mr. George W. Window, in Mise Pache Cross, and the comparison of the Second of the

Georgia and the Cherokees.—One of our new constitue seems to be in a hopeful way; a gentleman of high respectability there, writes to us that, "The Federal and Indian parties united in this county, and succeeded in electing their officers. Three of the Justices of the Inferior Court have Indian wives. The Sheriff refused to take the oath to support the laws and the Constitution of Georgia, or to leave the State. He was seen for run] a number of times by the Goard, but they could never get hold of him. Having such a sheriff and such a court backed by the missionaries, we may reasonably spect many and serious difficulties. The Sheriff says he "goes the whole amount for the Indians."

Milledgeville Recorder.

We have with alexance that the content and Board in term time to be defraved for Young Lade will be taken into the finity of the Principal, and all expense of Tuition and Board in term time to be defraved for Young Lade will be taken into the finity of the Principal, and all expense of Tuition and Board in term time to be defraved for Young Lade will be taken into the finity of the Principal, and all expense of Tuition and Board in term time to be defraved for

LIBERAL DUNATION.—We lears with pleasure that James Wadsworth, Esq. of Genesses, has placed in the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, in the name of the trustees, who are gentlemen of high standing, in differest parts of the state, the sun of six thousand dollars, to form a fund for the preparation and publication of a popular course of Lectures, to be read in the common Schools of this State, after having been approved of by the Superintendent of Common Schools. The subjects we understand, are Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Political Economy, the Principles of Legislation, Herticulture, Agriculture, and Moral and Religious Instruction.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—In Oxford, on the 27th ult., Mr. Anno Ellint, aged 33, lost his life hy one of those accidents of which several instances have recently occurred in different parts of the country. He was grinding scythes

the Ambassador refused. Every thing is perfectly tranquil at Construtinople, and it is generally believed that Mehemet Ali, will except the propositions which the two plenipotentiaries of Russia and Turkey have gone to Alexandria to submit to him.

CHOLERA AT HAVANA.—The following is an extract from a letter from a respectable source in Havana, under date of March 23d, relating to the prevalence of the Cholera in that city.

Farthe last 20 days it has swept off 4 to 5000, mostly

ACCIDENT.—A painful occurrence took place on Sunday evening in one of the ref ctories near the Park Theatre, N. York. Some few months since, the proprietor of one of those establishments sent an invitation to the celebrated Mr. Sykes, formerly distinguished as the popular host of the New York Hotel, who was in London, to come over and join him. Mr. S. accepted the invitation, and has been in N. York eight or ten weeks. That night, as we loarn, while a young gentleman, who wad to embark next morning for Constantinople, was showing a pair of pistols, which he had purchased for his foreign travels, to Mr. Sykes, one which was loaded, went off, and the contents were ludged in the breast of Mr. S. He died on Wednesday last.

Observe—on Sunday, in a grog-shop (one of the "gentesier" sort), near the Theatre.

Miscellaneous Items

genteeler" sort), near the Theatre.

Mr. O'Connell's measures for dissolving the Union be-tween Great Britain and Ireland, are systained in the Brit-ish parliament by only forty votes against nearly three hun-dred on the other side. A motion to refuse extraordinary powers to the King was sustained by only 60 votes. Sir Thomas Brisbano has been elected president of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, as successor to Sir Walter

Scott.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—Messrs. Adams, Everett, Choate; Davis, Reed, Bates, Briggs, and Grennell, are re-elected. Hon. William Baylies is elected in Bristol district. In Suffolk, Essex North and Norfolk, no election.

A paper printed at Gettysburg, Penn. nominates John M'Lonn of Ohio for President, and Daniel Webster of Mussachusetts for Vice President.

Musanchusetts for Vice President.

The Washington Globe of Wednesday says: "General Robert B. M'Affee, of Kentucky, recently appointed Chargo de Affaires to Columbia, to take the place of the Hon. T. P. Moore, who has asked leave to return home, left this city yesterday on his mission."

It being understood that the Rev. Dr. Cox, of New York, was about to take an European voyage, for the Benefit of his health, the board of managers of the American Bible Society have depated him to attend the anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The Western Foreign Missionary Society have deter-

The Western Foreign Missionary Society have deter-mined to send out twelve missionaries during the present year, if suitable persons can be found.

The Rev. Luther Rice has been elected President of Georgetown College, Ky. in place of Joel S. Bacon, re-

Society" [Episcopal] to go out to Greece for the purpose of establishing a Fernalo Seminary.

The Rev. Doctor Wainwright, has declined the offer

The Rev. Doctor Wainwright, has declined the offer ade to him by Trinity church.

made to him by Trinity church.

The Alessrs. Harpers, of New York, have in press, the Life and Writings of John Jay, edited by his son, William Jay of Westehester, in two large octaves.

During the recent session of the Legislature of Maryland, there were incorporated eighteen Savings Institutions, or Banks of Deposite and Discount.

The Rev. Richard Bibb, of Kentucky, has liberated thirty two of his slaves—furnished them with clothing, besides 444 dollars in money, and sent them to Liberia.

The Common Council on Wednesday evening voted to

besides 444 dollars in money, and sent them to Liberia. The Common Council on Wednesday evening voted to appropriate \$90,000 to creet a new Court House, 170 feet long, between School and Court streets. The vote passed 38 in the affirmative, to one (Mr. E. Blake) in the negative. Messrs. Williams, Waters, Messenger, Hunting, Phelps, Eveleth and Leighton, were appointed the building Committee, and were instructed to use Quincy granite, for the material.

The liceraing authorities in Plymouth county, Mass. have decided not to license any taverner or retailer to sell

have decided not to license any taverner or retailer to sell ardent spirits in the whole county.

arment spirits in the whole county.

It has been resolved unanimously at a meeting of the inhabitants of Raudolph, that no licenses for the sale of adent spirit shall be granted in that place for the year to

The Pennsylvanian states that Washington Irving is making preparation to publish a Sketch Book of the far West. West.

The number of strangers who arrived at the principal hotels in New York during the last month, was 4465.

At Norfolk, Va. 28th March, the peach trees were in blossom. On the same day there was a snow storm, which lasted till midnight.

lasted till midnight. The present population of New Bedford is 9260—being n increase of 1768 since 1830. In 1820, the population was only 3,947.

ans only 3,947.

The Paper Mill of Mr. Frederick A. Taft, in Dedham, was destroyed by fice on Wednesday. Insured at the National Office in this city.

Counterfeit \$10 bills of the Washington Bank, Boston,

are in circulation.

Amos Miner, has been convicted of the murder of John Smith, a Deputy Sheriff, before the Supreme Court, in Providence, Rhode Island.

On the Sth ult. the Honorable Judge Mason, of Athens, Al. son of Capt. W. J. Mason, shot bimself, and the wound proved futal. The probable cause is not stated.

Marriages.

In this city, Mr. Gorge W. Vandever, to Miss Charlotte Hobert—Mr. James M. Cutter, to Miss Hannah Follett—Mr. Nathaniel O. Hanmond, of Boxford, to Miss Hannah Follett—Mr. Nathaniel O. Hanmond, of Boxford, to Miss Besty B. Norcutt.
In Cambridgeport, Mr. Joseph Brown, to Miss Elvis Howard.
In Mitton, Mr. James Campbell.
In Salem, Mr. Gorge Kilmon, to Miss Hannah Cross.
In Baner, Mr. Gorge W. Window, to Miss Phebe Cross.

THE Sammer Term in this Institution will commence the first Wednesday in May next, under the instruction of Mr. Joseph Dive, as Principal, a voong gentleman of whose qualifications, experience and popularity, as a teacher, the Trustees have satisfactory testimonials.

It is experience and popularity, as a teacher, the Trustees have satisfactory testimonials.

It is experience that the females tense is an expensively regarded at the same day, although no present see as a proprietively regarded. The females there is no expense to an expense of the same day, although no present see as a proprietively regarded. The females there is no expense to a proprietively regarded. The females there is no expense to a proprietively regarded. The females there is no expense to a proprietively regarded. The females there is no expense to a proprietively regarded. The females there is no expense to a proprietively regarded to the females to induce the complex of the same day, although no presents as a proprietively regarded to the females of the females of the same day, although no presents and a female of the females of the female

D. DENNY & CO. No. 9 & 11 Doane street, No. 9 § 11 Donne street,

No. 9 § 11 Donne street,

active to fire sale, on liberal terms, a large asactive to fire sale for sale, on ID DOMESTIC

PIECE GOODS.

is it os 3t.

STOCK OF HOSE AND GLOVES SELLING OFF. TALAB STONE HERWER has received from New York or La consignment, the remainder of a retail stock of Catton, silk and Worsted Hose, Horse-skin and Rid Gloves, who coules to make immediate sales. He offers the make immediate sales. He offers the make immediate sales. He offers the could be supply themselves as his orders are to close them a meeting in the solid line settlers. At the orders are to close them a meeting in out sold line settlers, at his orders are to close them a meeting in the world was a supply some content of the supply solid line settlers. At Washington street, South End.

GOOD BOOKS,-for Sale by WILLIAM HYDE, 163

GOOD BOOKS,—for Suiz by WILLIAM HYDE, 162
Washington street.—Centinued.

A NDER-ON'S OBSERVATIONS upon like Feloporsens and
A Greek Islands, Back on Religious Experience, Hemeira
of Duvid Brishnard, Consistency, Completations Corporations, Street of Duvid Brishnard, Consistency, Completations Corporations, Tong Men,
to Pollock, Calvin's Sermons, Familiar Letters, by Mrs. Osbera
and Miss Anthony, Faber on Romanism, James' Family Monitor,
Do Christian Charity, Do. Church Member's Gulde, Do. Christian Father's Present, First Settlers of New England, Friend to
Health, Fashionable Amusements, by Rev, D. R. Trompson,
with recommendatory Fedrace, by Rev, Dr. R. Trompson,
with recommendatory Fedrace, by Rev, Dr. R. Trompson,
With Romanism Complete Complete

BOOKS IN PRESS .- By PEIRCE & PARKER BOOKS IN PRESS,—By PEIRCE & PARKER
TWIE HABBINGER OF THE MILLENNIUM; with an Appendix By William Cogswell, Secretary of the American Education Society. The work, embracing about 400, pages, is now in the press, and will shortly be published. It contains seventeen Dissertations on the following topics: 1. Distribution of the Scriptures; 2. Sanctification of the Scriptures; 2. Sanctification of the Sarboth; 3. Distribution of Tracts; 4. Foreign Missions; 3. Conversion of the Jews; B. Home Missions; 7. Supply of Ministers; 16. Sabbath Schools; 9. Fromotion of Temperance; 10. Involuntary Servitude; 11. Religious Juprovement of Scamen; 12. Reformation of Prisoners; 19. Fromotion of Peace; 14. Charitable Contributions; 18. Benevolent Agencies; 16. Revivador Religion; 17. Millennium.—The Appendix cognition at brief historical and sixtiation actions to the conversion and salvation of the world.—The above work was principally prepared some years since; but has reconciled an exchange for ambitentian. count of the different nearest nearest nearest nearest than for the conversion and salvation of the world.— The above work was principally prepared some years since; but have recently been revised for publication.

THE TEACHER. By Jacob Addott, Principal of Mt. Vernon

School.
Will be published in a few days.—LECTURES ON CHRIST-IAN EDUCATION. By Rev. S. R. Hall.

April 18. IAN EDUCATION. By Rev. S. R. Hall.

ZEUNER'S ANCIENT LYRE.

CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Weshington street, Boston, have this day published a new Music Book, entitled The Aucient Lyre, a collection of old, new, and original Church Made, under the approbation of the Musical Professional Society of Boston, arranged and composed by Charles Zeuner, Organist at Park street Church, and to the Handel and Haydu Society in Boston,

ton.

This work contains an extensive scitting of the old and justly popular Church Melodies, such as Mejesty, Chester, Wantage, Victory, Buckinghan, Paris, &c. newly arranged, with many original compositions, and a large number of select pieces, suitable for all the various peblic occasions. It has been prepared with much care, and with a cometant endeavor to make it, in all respects, such a work as the public taste scemed to require. a10.

signed.

Col. Prosper M. Wetmore of New York, has bere close a Regent of the University by the legislature in the place of Joseph C. Yates, late Governor of the State.

Mr. Wm. F. Walker has been engaged by the "Troy Society" [Figure 22] the next schools and Young Fresons. Hierature, in the Those Society and Society Mt. Sinat, Idumes, &c.
TRAVELS AND RESEARCHES of Alexander Von Humboldt, being a condensed marries of his journies in the equinocial region of America and Asiatic Russin; together with an Asiatic Russin; together, the condense of his more important investigations. For the Mean of the Marries of the Marries of the America of the Amer

DOMESTIC PORTRAITURE.

EGH RICHMOND'S DOMESTIC PONTRAITURE. Do-4 mestic Portraiture, or the Successful Application of Reli-use Principle in the Education of a Family. Exemplified in the unois of three of the deceased children of the Rev. Legh Rich-und.

ny School Teachers and Bible Classes. By Aftert Batues. In we Volumes. Vol. 1. now published and rendy for delivery— fol. II. with be published in a few days. THE ANCIENT LYRE—by Ch. Zeuner. For Saleby PEIRCS & PARKER, O Combell

PRICE REDUCED.

PRICE REDUCED.

ENRY'S COMMENTARY ON THE BIBLE, Printed in Six large Octovo Volumes, bound in sheep, with Portrait, Life, and a Preface, by Dr. Alexander.

This most excellent and nopular E-position will now be self at the 2.r Reduced Price of \$15.—4180, an edition on small paper, portrait and preface left out, for \$12.—when six or more capites are taken, a literal discount will be made from the above PEIRCE & PARKER, Agents for the mile of the Work, No.

RECENT LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street, Boston, have this day received, the following London Elddion of valuable works—
HOWE'S WORKS. The complete works of the Rev. John Howe, with a Memoir of his Life, by the Rev. Edinand Calany, D. D., With a Percent of the Author, from an Original Ficture, engineers of 1275 bare, Subwards—Complete in One Volume, royal and the Complete of 1275 bare, Subwards—Complete in One Volume, royal ngraved of W. C. Edwards. — Complete in Ole Volume, royal craw of 1275 pages.

S. The complete works of the Rev. Annew Fuller, — In Five Volumes. — With an Elegant Portrail. — Vol. 1, constitution, and the result of the result

-Essays, &c. &c.

Also Received from Leipsic,

GESENIUS'S LEXICON, Manuale Hebraicum et Chaldaicum
u Veteris Testamenti Libros.

April 10.

JUST PUBLISHED,

DY S. G. SIMPKINS, Court affect, Biography of Diatinguisher of Reformers, and a History of the Reformation in the Six seath Century.

Also for sate,—The Communicants Manual. April 10:

DOMESTIC PORTRAITURE: R. The Successful Application of Religious Principle in the Education of a Family, evemplified in the memoirs of three or the deceased children of the Rev. Eogh Richmond. In one vol. 12me. pp. 292. For Sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 April 10.

April 10.

MASON'S SELF KNOWLEDGE P A Science to be studied. New Stereotype Edition, with Original Notes, by the Boston editor.

UNITY Published and for Sale by JANES LORING, No. 152
Washington street, price 25 cents,
A TREATISE ON SELF KNOWLEDGE; showing the Narrand Benefit of that lumportant Science, and the Way to as-

Femule Teachers," and Principal of a Seminary for Teachers," Andover.

"The Geography by Mr. Hall—an author already very favorably known to the public—is one of the very best which has appeared. The work is for beginners. Instead of beginning at the end, it begins at the beginning, and the execution is in good keeping with the general plan. The child commences with ideas, i.e. with what he understands—a with the idea of a single town or city in which he lives, and riess to that of Counties, States, Nations, 4c. He begins with the boundaries of a town; these are defined to him; he then applies the idea to larger pertions of the cartle. He begins with the idea of a riese which he has seen, and catends it to larger rivers, and all riverse of the world. Maps are given in outline for the pupil to fif up, or to see filted up; thus his ideas of topography are rendered distinct and impressing."—Measurabusets 39y.

This work has been so generally introduced, and its merita have become an estensively has m, that farther recommendations are deemed through the larger in Hoston, by Whipple & Lawrence, MERRIAM, Springfield, and for Sale by This indicates Whipple, Newburyport, Wm. 8. Bartlett, Pfysical Charles Whipple, Newburyport, Wm. 8. Bartlett, Pfysical

The following books are also for sale as above:
THE GRAMMATICAL ASSISTANT: Containing Definitions

THE Spring Term will commence on the second Teesday in A particular the present process of Monke F. Parken, Eq. as Principal, ansisted in the smale department by Mr. Charken, and the scale department by Mr. Charken, and this A. Barra. A Primary School for children under 7, will be kept in the same bailding.

Per discretion of the Board of Traiters, Describer, April 10, 1835.

AMHERST ACADEMY.

THE Summer Term in Ambrest Academy begins on Wedness day, the 24th inst. and continues till Commencement at the College.

The cycles of the summary of the studies, \$4.

The expense of Roard varies from 2s cents per week to \$1, 50.

Young Loss will be these of the in ity of the Traiters, and will be expense of Totation and Board in term time to be derived for the expense of Totation and Board in term time to be derived for the process of the college.

PEMBROKE ACADEMY.

THE Summer Term in this Institution will commence the first Wednesday in May next, under the interaction of Mc. Josephson of Totation, and were present the Unit, but closes, a work that may analyse process of Totation and Board in term time to be derived for the median of children.

PEMBROKE ACADEMY.

THE Summer Term in this Institution will commence the first Wednesday in May next, under the instruction of Mc. Josephson of Totation, and were present the Children.

April 10, 184 Summer Term in the first cultion for the median of children.

The CHILD'S GUIDE. Designed to aid to Correct Reading, Spelling, Division, International Control of the median of children.

The two diseases of the work. Children and the control of the control of the control of the work. Children and the control of the work. Children and the control of the work. Children and the control of the control of the control of the control of the work. Children and the control of the contr

MATHEMATICS .- The following is from the U. S. Telegraph. Mr. Orr is no vain pretender in these matters,

and his suggestions on subjects of the kind always deserve

the attention of gentlemen who are able and inclined to

the proof?

2. With the same elements, there is a condition by which the particles may be easily moveable among themselves, and around their centres, in any required degree, so that the resistance which they will present to a solid body moving among them, may be reduced to any required degree of smallness. How is this demonstrated?

3. Supposing the two powers of the particles to be limited by and to their actual surfaces, and their repulsive powers to such as Newton has made it, then there is a condition, or rather a supposed property of the particles, which will give to them all the attributes of ambiguity, which they really possess in nature, though their own

which they really possess in nature, though their own powers are confined to and within their own actual sur-faces. What is that property, and how is the proposition demonstrated.

POETRY.

SPRING.

SPRING.

To most lovers of poetry, the word peals is a stumbling block and an offence. Will they permit us to invite their attention to a Richrew Melouly—on ode descriptive of the Spring, written some thousands of years ago by a Syrian Monarch of devout character, but of poet og genlus far surplassing that of the Persian Hafis or the Telan bard. The ode is inacribed to the Drivy, he Janovan of the Javeish nation—Eclectic Review.

Te decet hymnus. Te decet hymnus.

PRAISE on Thee, in Zion gates,
Daily, O JENOVAN! waits.
Unto Thee, O Gon, belong
Grateful words and holy song,
Unto thee, who hearest prayer,
Shall the tribes of men repair.
Though will conscious guilt opprest,
On thy mercy still I rest.
Thy forgiving love display,
Take, O Lord, our sins away!
O have blessed their reward. Take, O Lord, our sins away!
O how blessed their reward,
Chosen servants of the Lord,
Who within thy courts abide,
With thy goodness satisfied.
Dear the service of our king!
But how dire thy judgments fell
Saviour of thine Israel,
When thy people's cry arose,
On their proud and impious foes! Then the hope and refuge art,
Of remotest lands apart;
Distant isles, and tribes unknown,
Mid the ocean waste and lone,
By thy boundless night set fast,
Rise the mountains, firm and vast,
Then count with a word senses. Thou canst with a word assuage Ocean's wild and deafening rage, Sounding like the tunult rude Of a madden'd multitude. When thy signs in heaven appear, Earth's remotest regions fear; And the bounties of thy hand Fill with gladness every land;— Those who first the morn descry; Thou dost visit earth, and rain Blessings on the thirsty plain, From the copious founts on high, From the rivers of the sky. When thou hast prepared the soil For the sower's hopeful toil, Then again the beavens distil Blessings on each terraced hill, Whence the gathering waters flow To the trenched plains below. To the trenched plains below.
Soften'd by the genial showers,
Earth with pienty teems; and flowers,
Types of promised good, appear.
Thus thy goodness crowns the year,
Thus the clouds thy power confess,
And thy paths drop fruitfulness;—
Drop upon the pastoral plain,
And the desert smiles again;
And the hills with plenty crown'd,
Are with gladness girt around.
White with flocks the downs are seen;
Cultered vales with corn are green; Cultered vales with corn are green; And the voice of song and mirth Rises from the tribes of earth.

HYMN TO THE SAVIOUR.

We have seldom been more overwhelmed with the effect of acred music in Church, than in hearing the two following stan-les sung by a large congregation in St. Peter's Church at Leyden RESTORER, Friend, sole Hope, and Bliss! We offer, for 't is all we have, Such praise as once a sinner gave, he sinner who thy feet did kiss,

The sinner, Lone, thou didst rest
A sinner now no more;
"Accept the praise!"
To thee such sinners raise,
Though angels round thee singing,
"This prayer are ever bringing,
"Accept our praise!"

Thou didst not to be man disdain,
When Thee the task thy Father gave
His law to honor—us to save;
Yea, 'mid contempt, and wo, and pain,
Thou travail'dst, great in power and grace,
To save our rain'd race;
"We are not lost."

these exercises were often continued through the whole night, and with no manifest evil consequences, excepting the depression after fatigue and excitement.

For the Boston Recorder. EVANGELIZING.

Whether, therefore, ye eat or drink or whatsoever ye do, to a to the glory of God."-Br. Pavis.

out the fluid and at far less trouble and expense. But the usual plea is that they do no harm.

Suppose they did not. **Jre they useful?** What good is done by them? What family can by any possible means receive \$50 benefit from these drinks annually? What notion is benefited to the extent of millions—nay, tens of millions of dollars a year? Yet such is their cost. Can we, as a Christian nation, professing to live and act, and use our own property in obedience to the will of God, he justified in being accessary to this mode of expending millions annually? Shall we not only neglect to do the good which such vast sums would have cnabled us to do, but bequeath to posterity the same wretched practice?

When we expend labor in changing healthy food into forms less healthy, by the useful but abused arts of modern cookery, are we doing all to the glory of God?

When we lavish our money and time in preparing costly dishes while less costly ones would have bettered.

costly dishes while less costly ones would have bet-ter answered the purposes for which Providence designed food, are we doing all in our power for the

general good?
Those who in health dine at two and take tea at

general good?

Those who in health dine at two and take tea at six, always, without exception, (if they eat any thing at tea) injure themselves, and must sooner or later suffer. No matter how vigorous their constitution may be—not a physical frame on earth can escape the punishment due to such a practice. Will the food and time, and vigor which is thus expended promote the glory of God?

But I have only touched the subject, Mr. Editor. The conclusion is—for I must conclude for the present—that the quality and quantity of food, drink, elothing, &c. should be regulated with a strict and circet reference to the will of God. That we should not rest satisfied merely because we use or do a thing in such a manner as to do no hurt to ourselves or others; but it must be so used or done as to do good to ourselves or others, or both; and not only do good but the greatest possible amount of good. Thus and thus alone, may every thing be evangelized. This view of the subject, I believe, however, is rarely taken—and still more rarely acted upon.

Amherst returned on the fourth of September to make the completely filled with monuments. Some dimensions as the grave. The Stranger's and the African are a little distance from the present limits of the city on the south. In the Stranger's are found no monuments. Sometimes the departed stranger has a friend, who wil place by his grave a found no monuments. Sometimes the departed stranger has a friend, who wil place by his grave a found no monuments. Sometimes the departed stranger has a friend, who wil place by his grave a found no monuments. Sometimes the departed stranger has a friend, who wil place by his grave a found no monuments. Sometimes the departed shadows a fine of the stranger has a fine of the strang

To the Editor of the Chinese Repository.

To the Editor of the Chinese Repository.

Siz.—There appears to be a very great variety of opinions with regard to what has been achieved by the Lord Amherst, in her recent voyage along the coast to the Penghon islands. Formosa, Corea, and the chief islands of the Lewchew archipelago. As far as I am able to judge, I am inclined to think—and it is with pleasure I include the hope—that the result will be highly gratifying to the merchant as well as to the philanthropist, by the future opening of a trade to the north of China, which it is not improbable this voyage may give rise to.

thought ran through my mind, as I thought of woman in her high palmy state; and it was long before
I understood that a slave was to be sold. I then
read the advertisement, and remembered that I was
in a land where slaves and horses were commodities
equally marketable. "Do you want to buy a woman?" was the interrogation pressed upon every
passer by. The woman was miserably clad, but grinned and gaped, and looked happy, and as earnest
under the operation to know who was to be
her master. She trotted off well satisfied with her
new master, and I busied myself with enquiring
into the particulars. I learn that her husband was
free; and that he bought her a slave, and then married her. Thus she was his wife and his slave, and he
held her by a double tenure, and could sell her when ***Myther, therefore, yet are beind to industrate to the feet agency of direct.**—B. Parameter is accustomed to relate the following anecdote as for young children.

Mr. Hall of Andover, in his lectures to teachers, is accustomed to relate the following anecdote as for young children.

A little girl asked her father totell her the meaning of the word exangelize. "It means, to make better," six the father. The child remembered the definition, incomplete as it was. Soon after this, while is sitting at table where there were some excellent peach preserves, she asked her father to help her to some of those cenargicized peaches.

Nor I be some of those cenargicized peaches.

**What is the same to promote, in the greatest possible degree, the glory of God. This is mone other than an exangelized or goage it see of God's gifts.

**But how shall we eat or drink in such a manner as to promote God's glory? Simply by see eding and seed the promote God's glory? Simply by seeding and ears? By no freents. This ought indeed, to be during hourself in the promote God's glory? Simply by seeding and ears? By no freents. This ought indeed, to be during the promote God's glory? Simply by seeding and ears? By no freents. This ought indeed, to be during the promote God's glory? Simply by seeding and ears? By no freents. This ought indeed, to be during the promote God's glory? Simply by seeding and ears? By no freents. This ought indeed, to be during the promote God's glory? Simply by seeding and ears? By no freents. This ought indeed to promote God's glory? Simply by seeding and ears? By no freents. This ought indeed to promote God's glory? Simply by seeding of the glory of the group of

and his suggestions on subjects of the kind always deserve the attention of gentlemen who are able and inclined to pursue such investigations:

The mathematicians of the United States, are respectfully invited,—challenged to answer or demonstrate the following propositions:

1. Supposing the attractive power of the particles belonging to the material universe, to be inversely as the square of the distance from their centres; and their repulsive power, or rather the excess of the rates of the repulsive power, over the attractive, to be, as Newton has made it, inversely as the distance from their centres; and supposing both powers to be limited to and by the actual surfaces of the particles; then a solid body, in free space, will arrange particles of an elastic homogeneous atmosphere about it, so that they will be all of the same form; the distances from the centres in right lines, drawn from the centre of the solid body; they will be as their distances from the centre of the solid body; their magnitudes will be as the cubes of those distances; and their acting attractive forces, will be inversely as the squares of those distances. And if two such solid bodies with similar elastic atmospheres, are made to approach, each other, in free space, they will gravitate towards each other, by means of their elastic atmospheres alone, with forces inversely as the squares of the distances between their centres. What is the proof?

2. With the same elements, there is a condition by which the particles may be easily moveable among themselves, and around their centres, in any required decembers.

MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

No living creatures which enliven our landscape by their presence, excite a stronger sympathy in the lovers of nature, than migratory birds. The full charm of change and variety is theirs. They make lovers of nature, than migratory birds. The full charm of change and variety is theirs. They make themselves felt by every occasional absence: and besides this, they interest the imagination by that peculiar instinct which is to them a chart and compass, directing their flight overcontinents and oceans to that one small spot, in the great world, which nature has prepared for their reception. This instinct is pilot and captain, warning them away, calling them back, and conducting them in safety on their passage. A mystery yet hangs over their motions, notwithstanding the anxious perseverance with which naturalists have investigated the subject. When we think, for a moment, that the swallows, martins and swifts, which sport in our summer skies, and become co-habitants of our houses, will presently be dwelling in the heart of regions which we long, in vain to know, and whither our travellers toil, in vain to penetrate; that they will anon affix their nests to the Chinese pagoda, the Indian temple; or beneath the equator, to the palm-thatched eaves of the African but; that the small birds which populate our summer hedges and fields will quickly spread themselves, with the cuckoo and its courier, the wry neck, over the warm regions beyond the pillars of Hercules, and the wilds of the Levant, of Greece and Syrin; the nightingale will be serenading in the chesnut groves of Italy and the rose gardens of Persin; that the thrush and fieldfare which share our winter, will pour out triumphant music in their native wastes, in the sudden summers of Scandinavia; that even some of the wild fowls, which frequent our winter streams, will return with the spring to the far tracts of North America; and

As the child fine star is a contractive, and much a contractive, and much a contractive, and much a contractive, and much a contractive a

consciences tell, in accents of dreadful truth, the guilt which those incur who make their wealth, by adding mountain weights to the already grievous load of human misery. [Cincinnali Journal, 8.6 per quarter.]

A Woman for sale!—I have heard much of selling negroes at auction, but I never before this day witnessed the spectacle. Within ten feet of the office of the Richmond Enquirer, that oracle of liberity for the whole southern country, there was on an auction flag the following amusing advertisement: "by virtue of an order of the Hustings Court for the City of Richmond, pronounced on the 2M day of Feb. (Washington's birth day, mark ye) will be sold, in front of the High Constable's office om Monday, the 11th instant, one bright mulatto woman about 26 years of age (very likely), also some emphasism. This was dated March 1st, and regularly signed. As I was going by the crowd, and this auction flag, I was struck with the question of the au

GREENFIELD HIGH SCHOOL FOR

thool should make an early a lication.

HENRY JONES, Principal.

An 'Outline' of the plan of education pursued, accompanie that principal pursued, accompanie that principal pr

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES & MISSES Harvard Place, opposite the Old South Church.

THE ensuing Term will commence on Monday April 1.

L. BORDMAN, Instructress. oston, March 27, 1833.

NEWTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

ried her. Thus she was his wife and his slave, and he held her by a double tenure, and could sell her when he pleased. The husband got into debt, and then ran off, and his wife was attached as his slave, and sold at public auction for \$320, under an order of the court to pay the debt. The new master, it is said, bought her in order that she might by her labor, purchase her freedom of him for the sum given.

[Portland Adv.] THE Summer term at this Institution will commence of Weducaday, the first day of May next, under the superintendence of Miss A. Ital., an experienced Teacher. Terms for the English branches, \$5,00 per term. For Latin, or French or Painting, or all of these branches together, there will be as additional charge of \$2,00. The Teacher will exercise a genera and parental superintendence over all the young Ladies who re side with her at the boarding house. The price for board, including washing, will be \$1,25 per week. All who wish to mak application for board at the boarding house, or for admission in to the school, before the term commences, are destred to call to Rev. J. Bates, or Marshal S. Rice, of Newton.

By order of the Trustees, WILLIAM JACKSON, Pres. Sw. March 29.

THE next term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, April 17th, under the continued superintendence of Mr. Larsoo, sasisted by able and experienced teachers.

Instruction will be given in all the branches of an English Education—in the Latin, Greek and French languages—in Music, drawing, &c. A very valuable and complete Apparatus will be in readliness, the next term, which will enable the Principal to give such lectures as are necessary, in illustration of the different Sciences.

A favorable opportunity will be presented for those who wish to qualify themselves to teach. The character and qualifications of Mr. Lamson, and the reputation which the Academy, under his direction, has already acquired, the Trustees regard as a better piedge of what may be expected hereafter, than any other recommendation or assurances which they are able to give.

Amos ABBOTT, Sec'y.

Andover, March 20, 1833.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOR Sale at 114 Washington street, by PERKINS & MARVIN.

LECTURES TO YOUNG LABIES, comprising outlines and applications of the different branches of Female Education. For the use of Female Schools and Private Libraries. Delivered to the Pupils of Troy Female Schools and Private Libraries. Delivered to the Pupils of Troy Female Schools and Private Libraries. Delivered to the Pupils of Troy Female Schoniary. By Mrs. Almira II. Liuculu Phelips, (late vice Principal of that Institution), Author of Familiar Lectures on Botany, etc.

C.ESAR'S COMMENTARIES. Translated by Wm. Duncan, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Aberdeen. In two vols., with a portrait. Being vols. 6 & 7 of Harper's Classical Family Library.

Family Library.

THE SOLDER'S BRIDE AND OTHER TALES. By James Hall, Author of "Legends of the West." In one volume, BIOGRAPHIES OF GOOD WIVES. By Mrs. D. L. Child, Author of "Hobomok," "The Mother's Book," &c. being vol. 36 (S. 1998). By Mrs. D. L. Child, Author of "Hobomok," "The Mother's Book," &c. being vol. 36 (S. 1998). Bear of the Book, and the Book, and the Bear of the

demonstrated?

To all these propositions, I already have answers or demonstrations, that are indisputable and decisive.—Perhaps some persons may furnish better, if they are able to furnish any at all.

Washington, March 15th, 1833. Issued this week.
CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street, Boston have this day Published, the following new and valuable

have this day Published, the following new and valuable works
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17 This work is intended to present in a compendious form to the public, and expectally to young persons, the more important portions of Biblical information contained in the Octaro edition of Camber, recently published and edited by Frof. Robinson,

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tery. It is eminently disgraceful to find it stated in the Report, that the memorial to the Treasury has been revised and approved by the Solicitor General for Scotland.

[Scottish Guardian.]

The Prussian Minister of Public Worship has prohibit-

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hose who design to enter the School should make an ex-

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Washington, March 15th, 1833.

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